

SHENANDOAH VALLEY

SEED *News*

1911

1954

LIBRARY
REC
★ MAR 3 - 1954
U. S. Department of Agriculture

62.89

HYBRID TOMATO
Rutgers Valiant
(First Generation)
See page 14



1954 All-America VEGETABLES

All-America Awards are made only to vegetables that measure up to a rigid set of specifications as to quality and yield, at the required number of testing stations scattered over the United States, thus demonstrating wide adaptability in addition to quality and yield. An All-America variety is not just the "best of the year" as is commonly believed. A vegetable must really possess outstanding qualities to win an All-America Award. The same is true in the case of roses and other flowers.

For two successive years now, no new vegetables have measured up to the strict requirements of All-America Selections. Last year the seed trade featured the 12 most outstanding vegetables that had won awards during the past twenty years. This year the entire roster of awards to date is being presented to the gardeners of the nation for their information in making selections.

We present below the list that is applicable to the area we serve. See inside pages for prices.

- Lima Bean, Fordhook 242**
- Snap Bean, Topcrop**
- Beet, Perfected Detroit**
- Cabbage, Savoy Chieftain**
- Cantaloupe, Honey Rock**
- Carrot, Imperator**
- Cauliflower, Ideal Snowball**
- Sweet Corn, Iochief**
- Endive, Full Heart Batavian**
- Leaf Lettuce, Salad Bowl**
- Head Lettuce, Great Lakes**
- Okra, Clemson Spineless**
- Onion, Sweet Spanish, Valencia**
- Pea, Frezonian**
- Radish, Cherry Belle**
- Spinach, America**
- Squash, Early Prolific Straightneck**
- Watermelon, Congo**
- Watermelon, New Hampshire Midget**



BUSH LIMA BEAN
Fordhook 242



BEAN, TOPCROP



RADISH, Cherry Belle



SQUASH, Early Prolific Straightneck



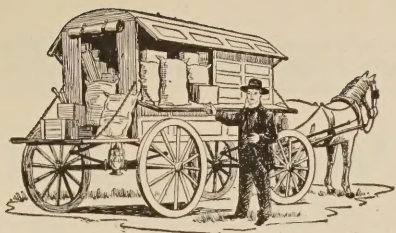
CARROT, Imperator



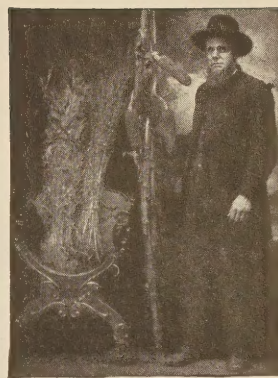
BETT, Perfected Detroit



CORN, IOCHIEF



43 YEARS OF SERVICE



Founder

What's Ahead in 1954—For Agriculture?

This could qualify for the jack-pot question on the toughest of quiz programs. However, the question of the future of agriculture can be disposed of with comparative ease. For it will be determined by the over-all national economy, and to a lesser but vital degree by the world economy, specifically by the flow of goods in international trade.

Having said that, we should promptly concede that the condition of agriculture greatly influences the over-all economy, but to a far less degree than in years gone by. On the other hand, agriculture is influenced by it. Nobody ever saw a flourishing agriculture in a depressed national economy, nor a really bad situation in agriculture during a high-level economy. So for a clue we must examine the "structure" of what is commonly referred to as *general business*.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK?

In recent weeks we have all been exposed to the usual bumper crop of year-end summaries and vague predictions for the new year. The sum total of what we have read and heard is zero! The most tangible thing that has appeared in the press and on the air purported to come from a group of economists to the effect that we are "in a recession." That certainly was not "news." Fact is, something more than a mere "recession" began almost nine years ago!

For it was in 1945 that the "inflationary pressure," from *new money*, supplied by expansion of the national debt, terminated. In that year the "debt" reached 278 billion, from which figure it receded to some 252 billion dollars. True, it has now "worked up" to 275 billion, but there has been no new expansion since June 1945.

Then in 1946 many farm products began to decline. Grains suffered a virtual collapse and meanwhile they have not come even close to the highs of that year. Numerous others have one by one undergone drastic declines, such as poultry, hogs, more recently cattle, meat products, hides, cotton, vital metals, etc. Seedsmen generally are painfully aware of the collapse of most grass seeds, especially alfalfas, clovers! A sizable list of important industries, including textiles, has in these past seven or so years passed through what can safely be described as a major adjustment.

The stock market experienced in 1946 what is commonly known as a "bear" market, certainly in degree. It stayed down until 1949. Since then an estimated one-fourth of the 1300 odd issues listed on the Big Board, consisting mainly of so-called "blue chips," in well-situated industries, moved into new highs.

Because stock averages include only a very small number of "leading" issues, they have reflected and are now reflecting a distorted picture of the market. Hundreds of stocks, including those of some excellent companies, have experienced a real bear market and after a lapse of over seven years are still badly depressed. Actually many are now only half of their '46 high; a few are less than a fourth of it.

Then reflect on this! In terms of published stock averages no real progress has been made by the market in three years. Leading stocks like U. S. and Bethlehem Steel are now lower than in late '50. Chrysler Motors has lost 33 of its 98 dollar price. Oil stocks (best performers since 1949) have lost ground since late '51, although they have improved lately.

WE DO NOT PAY THE POSTAGE

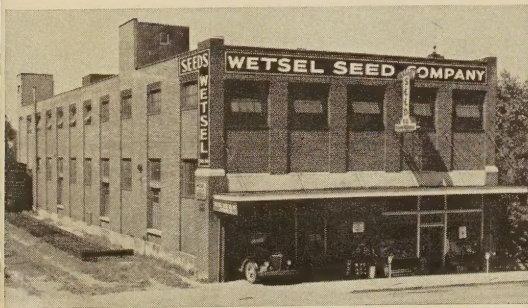
When making out your order, please bear in mind that the prices quoted in this catalog do not include postage, except where specifically marked "Postpaid."

For all items not marked postpaid—up to the third zone—include for postage and handling, as follows:

For 1 pound.....	\$0 30
For 2 pounds.....	34
For 3 pounds.....	39
For 4 pounds.....	44
For 5 pounds.....	47

For each additional pound add 4 cts.

WARRANTY CLAUSE: The Wetzel Seed Co., Inc., warrants to the extent of the purchase price that seeds or bulbs sold are as described on the container, within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further warranty, expressed or implied.



West Market Street Store, Office, Warehouse, looking north, on U.S. Route 33, 1/2 block from intersection of Route 11. Three floors visible from east side.



Gay Street Warehouse, devoted to the storage of seeds and other merchandise and cleaning of grains and grass seeds.



WETSEL'S Famous Lawn Grasses

"THE BEST FOR VIRGINIA"



The Value of a Good Lawn

You need hardly be reminded of the advantages of a good green, vigorous, tough lawn around your premises. It is the very essence of beauty. It stimulates one's pride and enhances the value of one's property. No home is complete without it. Even a modest home looks well if surrounded by a healthy lawn, and without it a high-priced house never shows to advantage.

A good lawn is comparatively easy to make and inexpensive. To be sure, it requires some work and general attention as well as some expense even after it has been established. But compared with the

cost of a home and the advantages that it affords, the amount of energy and money needed are both small. It is not nearly so difficult or expensive to make a good lawn as some high-powered folks would have you believe. Remember, the cost of doing business at long range is very high; such seed houses have to charge more than those who distribute over a smaller area.

Most of what you read on this page, as on other pages, is unchanged from last year. One of the problems involved in the preparation of a seed catalog is "how to give it a new look with new and interesting reading matter."

We are making some progress in that direction this year by dispensing with the descriptions of varieties that are so well known that they are as common as sugar and salt. This space is being used for a more extensive description of the newer and less known varieties and for cultural directions, insecticides and plant foods that have proved beneficial to various crops.

But when much previous thought has been given to the essence of "The value of a good lawn" or "How to make a lawn," there is no point in changing it just for the sake of a change. The fundamentals of such endeavors do not change. Much the same applies to the "composition" of lawn seed.

There is, however, one "new" factor in the lawn grass situation this year. It relates to price. If you haven't heard, you are going to be shocked when you examine these prices, especially if you compare them with last year's.

The reason is very simple! Kentucky Blue Grass, the very heart of all good lawn grass mixtures, has more than doubled in price. In order to maintain a high standard of quality, by including the very minimum requirement of blue grass, the price of lawn seed had to be advanced accordingly. Cheap lawn seed is something always to be avoided! With prices high, the temptation to compound virtually worthless mixtures is very great, so we urge you to be very careful. More profit can be made from low-priced mixtures (containing temporary grasses) than from the high-priced brands such as are listed on this page.

How to Make a Lawn

To make a good lawn you need three basic things. First, reasonably good soil—the richer the better, of course, but a lawn is possible even on rather poor soil. In any event, a good seed bed free of clods should be prepared. Second, the soil needs some fertilizer, even after the lawn is established. For best results a lawn should have at least one application each year and preferably two—spring and fall. You just can't have a good lawn unless you feed it. Any fertilizer is better than none, but the best and cheapest in the long run is a complete plant food like Vigoro. (See next page for details.) Finally, you need good seed. That is, you should have seed of high purity and good germination, with low weed content. You need have no fears about these requirements when you use Wetset's lawn grasses. We yield to no other seed house as regards quality.

GREEN ISLAND



There is no such thing as a "lawn" seed. Any lawn grass—no matter where you get it, or what you pay—is a mixture of grass seeds. Some of the component parts serve only to retard or prevent the growth of weeds until the more permanent grasses can get started and acquire a firm hold on the soil.

Our Green Island lawn grass is a mixture that is based on the experience and technical information acquired over a period of 40 years. We don't believe it is possible to make a better lawn grass than our Green Island brand. You can—and very likely would—pay a great deal more for top quality lawn seed, but the quality of the higher priced seed is no better, we can assure you.

We do not claim that Green Island is the best seed in the world. Such a claim would be both ridiculous and unethical, for there are probably hundreds of persons in the country who know as much as we do about what is required to make a good lawn. We do claim that there is none better. We know that you would pay a lot more for most of the best grades of seed. And remember, all of our mixtures are designed for this area, not for a great range of states where soil and climate vary so much. Lb. \$1.43; 5 lbs. \$6.99; 10 lbs. \$13.73; 25 lbs. \$33.40.

Wetset's Park Lawn Grass

Our Park Lawn Grass is designed for large areas—a lot at the rear of a home or somewhat removed from the yard that surrounds the house, where because of the large space involved the cost of seeding must be held down to a certain level. It is made for what the name implies—a "park," where the requirements are somewhat less than for a lawn directly connected with the home. As a matter of fact, it is suitable for your front yard; some customers use it for that purpose and are well pleased, although we believe that the Green Island is well worth the difference in price because you will get a better lawn from it in a shorter space of time. Lb. 88 cts.; 5 lbs. \$4.28; 10 lbs. \$8.34; 25 lbs. \$20.18.



Wetset's Shady Lawn Grass



At best, it is a difficult task to hold a good stand of grass in shady spots, especially in places with northern exposure where the sun can't even occasionally penetrate. Such spots are, as you know, usually cool and damp. You can keep them satisfactorily covered and prevent the growth of unsightly weeds by frequent applications of a mixture of grasses that are more resistant to shade. This is especially true where an occasional light application of a complete plant food like Vigoro is given. For Vigoro positively contains every element necessary to plant life, and certain of its elements at least partially compensate for the lack of sunshine. Wetset's Shady Lawn Grass is designed and compounded for the dark spots where it is so difficult to keep the ground even covered. Lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$6.42; 10 lbs. \$12.46; 25 lbs. \$30.62.

If ordering by mail, add 25 cts. for the first pound and 4 cts. for each additional pound



VIGORO

COMPLETE PLANT FOOD

Lawns—Flowers and Shrubs

The virtues of Vigoro and the results obtained from using it are widely known. We have sold it for some years, and during that time its value has become more apparent to close observers.

But there are still many potential users who are not aware of value, as measured by results or net cost. Too many buyers choose plant food on the basis of "price per bag" and by comparing the technical analysis. That is not the smart way to buy fertilizer.

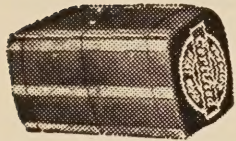
For many uses we would prefer one bag of Vigoro to two bags of a run-of-the-mill commercial fertilizer, bearing the same technical analysis. For the source of a chemically stated content is more important than the percentage.

Another superior feature of Vigoro is that it contains a full complement of the trace elements, which have in recent years become widely recognized as vital to plant life and which are not to be found in what we here refer to as commercial fertilizers.

Vigoro contains a total of 13 elements. We are told that the average commercial grade, irrespective of analysis, contains only four elements. This, then, is what is meant by a complete plant food. More specifically, it is a more or less scientific fact that no plant, tree or shrub can need any element that is not present in Vigoro. These trace elements alone set Vigoro apart from other fertilizers. Ask for a demonstration of ingredients.

PRICES OF VIGORO ON REQUEST

Peat Moss, Horticultural



Horticultural Peat Moss has long been universally used by nurseries and has been very popular among home gardeners in the suburban areas of large cities. There has been a marked lag in its use in this comparatively rural area, but the past year or so has witnessed a growth in the demand for it.

It absorbs and holds moisture and mulches the soil, thereby preventing drying and baking. In due time it decomposes and provides the organic matter that is lacking in most soils.

And, while not a fertilizer, this organic matter serves to enrich soil by improving its structure.

Since the soil in the valley and adjacent areas is predominantly of clay, or similar type, nearly all gardens and flower beds are deficient in organic matter. For this reason there is need for Peat Moss around almost every home. House-pot size 25 cts.; pk. bag 50 cts.; 3-pk. bag 90 cts. Postage extra, when mailed. Full bale (about 10 bus.) \$4.25.

COMPO Compost Developer

- Makes rich organic manure.
- Decomposes waste plant materials.
- Helps maintain soil fertility.
- Increases garden productiveness.
- Returns to the soil much that is taken from it.

Inexpensive—Costs Very Little

A 25-lb. carton of COMPO will make up to 1250 lbs. of rich organic manure or fertilizer. COMPO Manure has no disagreeable odor, does not attract flies, keeps indefinitely, and is harmless to domestic pets and animals.

- 7½-lb. size \$1 25 (makes 375 lbs. of organic manure)
- 25-lb. size 2 50 (makes 1250 lbs. of organic manure)
- 50-lb. size 4 50 (makes 2500 lbs. of organic manure)

Water Ballast Roller

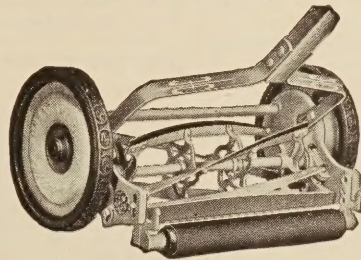


To increase the weight, add water; to decrease the weight, draw out water.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| | Weight filled |
| Size | lbs. |
| 14 x 24 in. | 175 |
| 18 x 24 in. | 265 |
| 24 x 24 in. | 420 |

Power Roller. Empty 425 lbs.; full 1000 lbs. With riding sulky..... \$404 50

Jacobsen Hand and Power Mowers



For general performance, ease of operation and durability, Jacobsen Mowers have been tops in this area for a long time. They are not cheap but are worth the price.

Power Mowers

- Reel Type. 18 in. Pacer..... \$99 75
- Reel Type. 21 in. Queen.....155 00
- Reel Type (Rear Wheel). 21 in. Manor inc. Fed. Tax.....198 00
- Park 30. 30 in. (4-cycle Motor) 472 00
- Rotary. 18 in. Electric..... 64 50
- Reel Type. 26 in. King.....318 00
- Rotary Disc. 18 in. inc. Fed. Tax.... 99 00

All prices f.o.b. Harrisonburg and subject to change. Ask for demonstration.

Fertilizers

Rose Food. Specially formulated by the company that makes the famous rose spray, Tri-Ogen. Composed of organic (long lasting) and inorganic (quickly available) materials. Contains elements for producing healthy green foliage, sturdy plants, roots and blooms. 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 25 lbs. \$3.20.

Bone Meal. A safe, effective fertilizer for all purposes. Especially good for roses, lawns, and flowering shrubs. Raw Meal: 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 100 lbs. \$5.25.

Nitrate of Soda. Used when quick action is desired. Enhances foliage of all plants. Lb. 7 cts.; 5 lbs. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. 50 cts.; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100-lb. bag \$3.45.

Sheep Manure. One of the most widely used and safest animal manures in the growing of flowers and vegetables. Price on request (if available).

Garden (B-10-10). Also designed for gardens by various companies, from whom we acquire it. Not as highly regarded as Brimm. 100-lb. bag \$2.75; 5 bags, \$2.65 per bag.

BRIMM

Brimm, like Vigoro, is made by Swift & Co. It is designed primarily for gardens and truck patches. It is, therefore, a companion of Vigoro in that it does not belong in the group of ordinary commercial fertilizers.

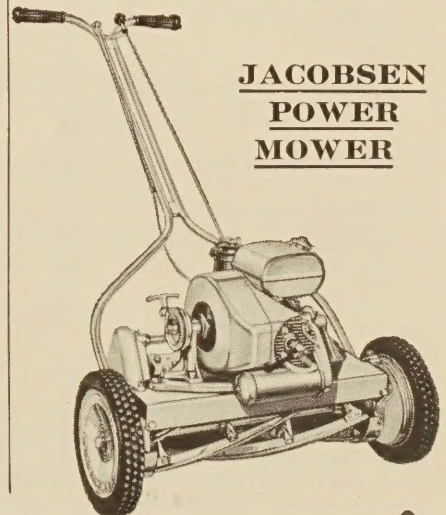
Like Vigoro, it contains trace elements, which are so vital to plant life. It does not contain as many as Vigoro; those which are not as essential for vegetables and the like have been omitted. It bears a total of eight elements, as compared with four that are in ordinary commercial grades of fertilizer.

Here is an example of its superiority. Mr. R. H. Crummett, a widely known potato grower of Bath County, experienced these results in 1952:

A commercial grade of 5-10-10 was applied to 60 rows of potatoes. The yield was 37 bushels or 37 pounds per row. Brimm 5-10-10 was applied to 40 rows averaging somewhat shorter than the 60 rows. The yield was 50 bushels or 75 pounds per row, roughly double the yield of the cheaper grade. And Mr. Crummett says that Brimm produced larger and better quality spuds. Both grades were applied at the rate of 1250 pounds per acre. Again, like Vigoro, the higher-priced fertilizer proved to be cheaper in the end. 100-lb. bag \$2.95; 5 bags, \$2.85 per bag; \$55.00 per ton.

Fertilizer and Lime Spreader

- 18-inch width (Masters).....\$9 60
- 18-inch width (Masters).....11 95
- 24-inch width (Masters).....16 80
- 30-inch width (Salem).....19 40
- 36-inch width (Salem).....37 75



JACOBSEN POWER MOWER



WETSEL'S Dependable VEGETABLE SEEDS

ASPARAGUS				
Mary Washington Seed. (Postpaid).....	Pkt. \$0 10	Oz. \$0 15	1/4lb. \$0 45	Lb. \$1 50
	Doz.	25	50	100
Roots. (Not postpaid).....	\$0 50	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$2 85
BROCCOLI				
Green Sprouting. (Postpaid)....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 70	\$2 50
BRUSSELS SPROUTS				
Long Island Improved. (Postpaid)	10	40	1 40	4 50

New Varieties of Beans

Here are four new varieties of Beans, as compared with those in the adjoining column, which have been more or less standard for many years. Those older varieties are still good, of course, and they remain very popular. But these newer ones deserve attention too. The demand is expanding very rapidly.

Commodore (Ky. Wonder Bush). We have not stocked this bush Bean until this year, and are not well informed concerning its virtues. But it has been popular in other areas for some time, and we have had numerous calls for it. The name alone is sufficient to recommend it.

Tenderpod. The white bush Bean with a pink eye, which we have had for some three years and which has become unusually popular in this short time. The pod is green and very tender. Also very prolific.

Topcrop. 52 days. An All-America Winner in 1950, included in the All-America group last year and repeated this year. This Bean was slow getting started in this area but it "caught fire" last year and is now a much-talked-of variety. Round, green podded and brown seeded, suited only for home consumption and nearby marketing. So tender it will not stand shipping.

White Half Runner. Taller than an ordinary bush Bean but hardly anybody finds it necessary to provide poles for it. It has had a truly sensational rise in popularity in the last two years, especially last year. The demand was so great that stocks were exhausted throughout the entire country. An almost frantic demand continued to late summer, long after it was impossible to find seed anywhere. The popularity was so widespread that seed houses all over the nation engaged in a real scramble to get fresh supplies. We will have a large supply this year.

BEANS, BUSH GREEN-PODDED

If ordered by mail, add for handling and postage: 1/2lb. 25 cts.; 1lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 36 cts.; 5 lbs. 48 cts.

	1/2lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.
Stringless Red Valentine.....	\$0 25	\$0 45	\$0 85	\$1 95
Tendergreen Stringless.....	25	45	85	1 95
Dwarf Horticultural.....	25	45	85	1 95
Sulphur or Brimstone.....	30	50	95	2 05
Tenderpod.....	30	55	1 05	2 05
Topcrop.....	30	50	95	2 20
Wade.....	30	50	95	2 25
Commodore (Ky. Wonder Bush).....	35	60	1 10	2 50
White Half Runner.....	30	45	85	1 95
All Other Varieties.....	25	40	75	1 85
BEANS, BUSH WAX				
Davis White Wax Stringless....	25	45	85	1 95
Top Notch Golden Wax.....	30	50	95	2 25
BEANS, BUSH SHELL				
White Kidney.....	20	35	65	1 60
Red Kidney.....	20	35	65	1 60
Great Northern.....	20	35	65	1 60
Pinto.....	20	35	65	1 60
Navy White.....	20	35	65	1 60
BEANS, POLE or CORNFIELD				
(Green Snap)				
Creaseback, White.....	25	45	85	1 95
Creaseback, Striped.....	25	45	85	1 95
Kentucky Wonder, White.....	25	45	85	1 95
Kentucky Wonder, Brown.....	25	45	85	1 95
Kentucky Wonder Wax.....	25	45	85	2 05
All Other Varieties.....	30	50	95	2 25

ASK FOR PRICES ON LARGER QUANTITIES

BEANS

Dwarf or Bush Green-Podded

Plant every two weeks from April to August, at the rate of 1/2 pound to a 50-foot row. Sow Beans 3 inches apart, 1 1/2 to 2 inches deep, in rows 2 feet apart. Cultivate frequently but never when the plants are wet.

Burpee's Stringless. 54 days. Pods 5 inches long, slightly curved, round, dark green and fleshy. Very popular especially for canning.

Dwarf Horticultural. Snap pods 53 days; green shell Beans 60 days. Plant medium small, thrifty and productive.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod. 56 days. Excellent for market gardeners, shippers, and canners. Pods round, 6 inches long, entirely stringless.

Stringless Red Valentine. 54 days. A standard early variety. Pods green, round, 5 inches long, stringless.

Tennessee Green-Pod (Case-knife). 52 days. Pod the largest, longest, and broadest of any green-pod Bean; not entirely stringless.

Dwarf or Bush Wax-Podded Beans

Davis White Wax Stringless. 52 days. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, flat, wide, yellow, of good quality. Good for home use or shipping.

Top Notch Golden Wax. 50 days. This is a comparatively new strain of Wax Bean and generally regarded as an improvement over Rustless Golden Wax. Pods are 5 inches long, flat, straight, and yellow. White seed, brown eye.

Pole or Cornfield Beans

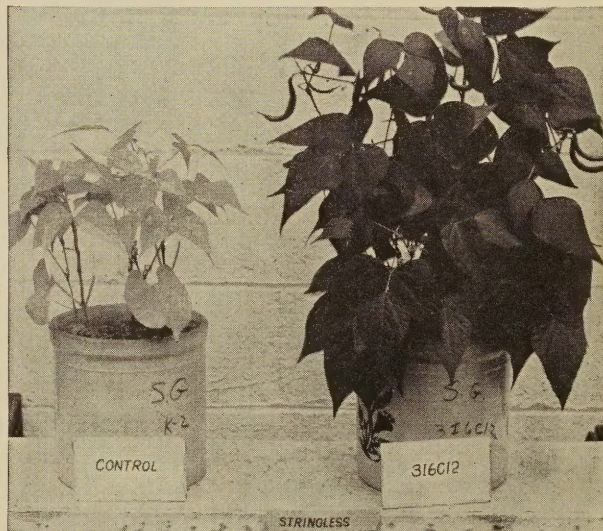
Pole Beans are sensitive to cold, and should not be planted until the ground is warm. Use poles 6 to 8 feet long, set firmly 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. If planted in hills, sow five or six Beans in each. May also be planted with corn.

Kentucky Wonder, Brown-Seeded. 65 days. A profusion of round meaty pods, often 9 to 10 inches long. Very popular.

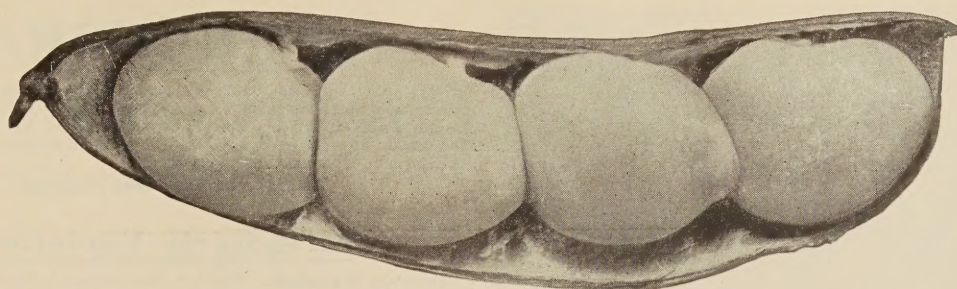
Kentucky Wonder, White-Seeded. 62 days. Long, brittle, stringless pods, finely flavored.

White McCaslan. 65 days. Green pods 8 to 9 inches long, slightly flattened. White seeds.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. 70 days. Flat, yellow, stringless pods.



Look what a difference Nitragin makes on Beans. It has the same effect on Peas and Limas. We urge you to inoculate with Nitragin. Garden size, inoculates 8 lbs., 15 cts.



LIMA BEAN, Fordhook Bush

LIMA BEANS

Lima Beans are very susceptible to cold and seeds should not be planted until the ground has become thoroughly warm. They should be sown on well-enriched land, with the rows 3 feet apart, placing the Beans 6 inches apart in the row. Plant about 1½ inches deep, ½ pound to 50 feet of row.

Bush Varieties

- Burpee's Improved Bush.** 75 days. Produces large pods which contain 4 or more thick Beans. The dry Beans are flat, greenish white.
- Fordhook Bush Lima.** 75 days. Thick, meaty pods containing 3 or 4 seeds. Both the green shell and the dry Beans are large and plump.
- Fordhook 242.** Continues to increase in popularity. Chosen for All-America award several years ago and repeated for both 1953 and 1954. This fact alone indicates that it is the best bush lima developed for some years. Large foliage and spread. Yields well in hot weather.
- Fordhook Baby Lima.** 70 days. Bush about 14 inches high, erect and runnerless. Dark glossy green pods 2½ inches long, with 3 or 4 Beans. Excellent for canning.
- Henderson's Bush (Baby Lima).** 65 days. A popular canning variety. Pods contain 3 or 4 seeds. Dry Beans are white.

Pole Varieties

- King of the Garden.** 88 days. An improved strain of the large white Pole Lima. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, containing 4 or 5 large Beans of good quality.
- Red-speckled Pole.** 88 days. Large flat Bean. Very prolific and of excellent quality.
- Sieva or Carolina.** 75 days. Popular pole Butter Bean, with pods 3 inches long. Early, prolific, and of excellent quality.

Treat Garden Seeds With Arasan

We urge you to treat all garden seeds with du Pont's Arasan, listed with other du Pont Seed Treatments on page 26. It improves germination and general health of plants, making them more resistant to diseases. Comparative results are as striking and convincing as that of the Nitragin illustration on page 4. Effective on all garden seeds. Beans and peas should be treated with Arasan a day or so in advance, then inoculated with Nitragin at time of planting. ¾ oz. 25 cts.; 8 ozs. \$1.00.

We do not pay postage on Beans. If ordered by mail, add for handling and postage: ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 36 cts.; 5 lbs. 48 cts.

LIMA BEANS, BUSH	½ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.
Fordhook 242.....	\$0 25	\$0 45	\$0 85	\$2 05
Fordhook Baby.....	25	45	85	2 05
Cangreen.....	25	45	85	2 05
All Other Bush Varieties.....	25	40	75	1 80
LIMA BEANS, POLE				
Sieva or Carolina.....	25	45	85	2 05
Other Varieties.....	30	45	85	1 95
BEETS. Postpaid.		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
All Varieties Table.....		\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
All Varieties Stock.....		10	15	35
SWISS CHARD. Postpaid.				
Both Varieties.....		10	20	50



BEETS, Crosby's Egyptian

BEETS

Light, well-fertilized loam is best for growing Beets. Successive plantings at two-week intervals are preferable, using an ounce of seed for a 50-foot row, and 6 to 8 pounds for an acre. Sow in rows 1½ feet apart, and when the plants are about 2 inches high, thin to 3 inches apart. Beet tops are among the most vitamin-rich products of the whole vegetable garden. For winter storage, late Beets may be packed in moist soil in a cool cellar.

- Crimson Globe.** 69 days. Second early. Globe-shaped; deep crimson.
- Crosby's Egyptian.** 60 days. Early. Flattened globe-shaped; medium dark-red, tops medium size.
- Detroit Dark Red.** 68 days. Main-crop variety. Roots round, smooth, deep blood-red. Good for late summer and fall.
- Early Blood Turnip.** 68 days. Second early. Turnip-shaped, bright red; long tap-root. Used for both early and main crop; desirable for winter use.
- Early Eclipse.** 65 days. Root globular; flesh bright red, marked with white, fine grained.
- Perfected Detroit.** Regarded as another of the All-America "stand-outs." The darkest red and most uniform Beet ever produced. Ideal for whole Beet pack when small and for slicing when fully grown.
- White Sugar.** 90 days. Large. Excellent for table use or for stock. Heavy yielder.

MANGEL-WURZEL or STOCK

BEETS

Sow from April to July, in drills 2 feet apart, thinning to 10 inches apart. Sow 6 pounds of seed per acre.

- Golden Tankard.** Flesh yellow and inclined to color the milk. Large root, usually larger at the bottom than at the top.
- Mammoth Long Red.** Flesh white, veined pink. Roots 18 inches long, and 6 inches across, grow half above ground. Often yields 30 to 50 tons per acre.

SWISS CHARD

Sow the seed about an inch apart and an inch deep, in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart. When 3 or 4 inches high, thin to 8 to 10 inches apart. An ounce of seed plants 50 feet of row.

- Fordhook Giant.** 60 days. Grows to an immense size. Large, fleshy, blue-green, much-crikkled leaves of thick texture. Stems pearly white, often 2½ inches wide.
- Lucullus.** 60 days. In season from early spring to late autumn. The pale green foliage may be used like spinach and the broad white stems like celery. The roots are not edible.



CABBAGE, Early Dwarf Flat Dutch

CARROTS

For home use, sow at two-week intervals in rich deep loam, in rows 18 to 20 inches apart. When plants are a few inches high, thin to 2 to 3 inches apart. An ounce of seed plants 100 feet of row; 3 to 4 pounds, an acre.

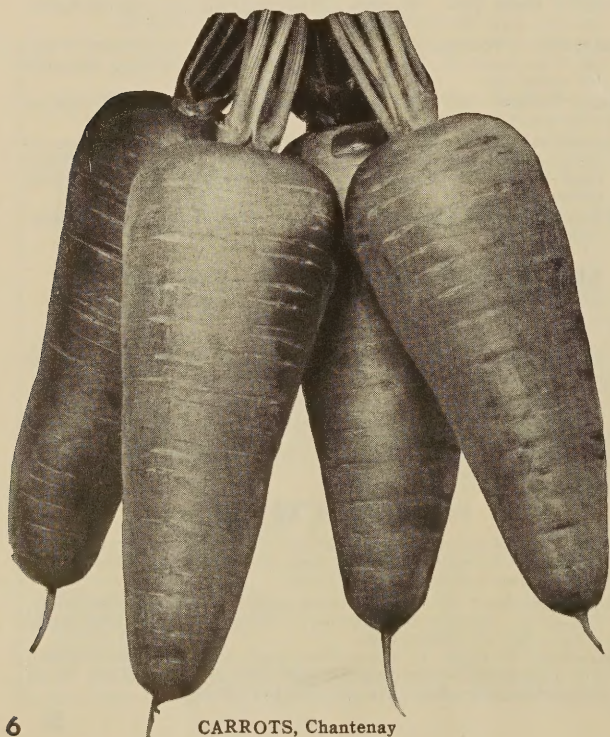
Chantenay. 72 days. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, deep orange-red, smooth, tapering. Fine-grained, tender flesh. Desirable for home and market-garden use.

Coreless. 70 days. Excellent for forcing, as well as for home and market gardens. Tops very small. Roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender and of fine flavor, practically coreless.

Danvers Half-Long. 75 days. Roots deep orange, longer than Chantenay, crisp, sweet and tender. Good for storing and shipping.

Imperator. 76 days. Well and favorably known among our customers for some years. Selected in 1953 and again in 1954 as one of the top All-America vegetables of past years. (See inside front cover for illustration.)

Scarlet Nantes (Stump-rooted). 63 days. Roots 3 inches long, reddish orange in color, about 1½ inches thick at top. Is becoming very popular.



CARROTS, Chantenay

CABBAGE

Start indoors in January or February, and transplant to the open ground, setting the plants 18 inches apart in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart. An ounce of seed will produce about 2000 plants. For fall crops, the seed may be sown directly in the row. Plenty of nitrogen-rich fertilizer and frequent cultivation are necessary.

All Cabbage seed sent postpaid

First-Early Varieties

Charleston Wakefield. 72 days. Seed selected from the best Early Jersey Wakefield, but heads will average about 50 per cent larger. Pointed heads with dark green outer leaves.

Copenhagen Market. 65 days. Heads 6 to 7 inches in diameter, weighing 3 to 3½ pounds. Firm and tender. An early round-head variety.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. 72 days. Heads dark green, flat, solid and of good size.

Early Jersey Wakefield. 64 days. Compact, pointed head. Can be planted closer than most varieties.

Golden Acre. 64 days. Heads round, about 9 inches in diameter, firm, bright green in color.

Marion Market. Yellows-resistant strain of Copenhagen Market.

Later and Winter Varieties

Danish Ballhead. 103 days. Yellows-resistant. Solid round heads; short stems. Good for winter storage.

Chieftain Savoy. 90 days. All-America Winner in 1938 and selected as one of top vegetable winners of past years. Flattened globe; very curly; outstanding quality.

Wisconsin All-Seasons. 94 days. A yellows-resistant strain of All-Seasons. Head large, flat, and hard, on short stems. Good winter keeper, used extensively in manufacturing kraut.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8. 105 days. A yellows-resistant strain of Hollander or Danish Ballhead. Yields well on yellows-infested land. Excellent for storing and shipping.

Chinese or Celery Cabbage

Chihili. 75 days. Resembles celery and Cos lettuce, with tall cylindrical heads. For early use, sow seeds in hotbed in February; for later use, sow early in June. Plants mature in from twelve to fifteen weeks; will not stand frost.

Rotenone—Best for Cabbage Worms

The best remedy or preventive known for cabbage worms is a Rotenone product—a dust preparation that contains at least .75% of Rotenone dust. This strength is considered ample. See prices of Blue Dragon, page 32.

Treat Vegetables with ARASAN

All vegetable seeds, including those presented on this page, will germinate better and remain more healthy throughout their growing stage if treated with du Pont's ARASAN.

All Seed on This Page Postpaid
Ask for prices on larger quantities

	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼lb.
CABBAGE, EARLY VARIETIES				
Charleston Wakefield	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 00
Golden Acre	10	25	40	1 20
Copenhagen Market	10	25	40	1 00
All Other Varieties	10	20	35	80
CABBAGE, LATE VARIETIES				
Danish Ballhead	10	25	45	1 20
Wisconsin All-Seasons	10	30	50	1 30
Wisconsin Hollander No. 8	10	30	50	1 30
All Other Varieties	10	20	35	80
CABBAGE, CHINESE CELERY				
Chihili	10	20	35	80
Celeriac	10	55	95	
CARROTS				
Scarlet Nantes	10	20	35	90
Imperator	10	20	35	90
All Other Varieties	10	20	35	70



CAULIFLOWER

Grown like cabbage. Leave 2 feet between plants and 3 feet between rows. When the heads are about 3 inches across, tie up the outer leaves to aid in blanching. An ounce of seed produces about 2000 plants.

Early Snowball. 95 days. An extra-good strain yielding medium-sized, compact heads.

CELERY

Grows best in moist, fertile loam. Sow the seed indoors, and transplant 6 inches apart, with 2½ feet between rows. Use boards, heavy paper, or soil around the plants for blanching. An ounce of seed produces about 5000 plants.

Fordhook-Emperor. 130 days. Dark green foliage and thick stalks, solid and large; golden heart.

Giant Pascal. 135 days. Excellent for fall and winter, for it keeps well. Blanches to yellowish white; stalks solid and crisp, about 2 feet high.

Golden Self-blanching. 115 days. A popular dwarf variety. Blanches easily and matures early. Fine for home gardens.

CUCUMBER

Sow seed after danger of frost is past, using eight to ten seeds to hills spaced 3 to 5 feet apart. An ounce of seed plants 50 hills.

A. & C. 68 days. The beautiful straight fruits grow about 10 inches in length and 2½ inches thick, well rounded at the end and dark green throughout. Holds color well when pickled.

Chicago Pickling. 60 days. Fruit large, square ended, rich dark green.

Davis Perfect. 65 days. Fruit dark green with white spines. Disease-resistant. Few seeds.

Everbearing. 55 days. Early. Will bear entire season if fruits are kept closely picked. Best for pickling.

Improved Early White Spine. 56 days. Popular market sort. Fruit straight, 8 inches long, bright green with whitish green tips.

Improved Long Green. 67 days. Fruit 12 to 14 inches long, dark green. Standard table variety.

Straight-8. 66 days. Straight, smooth, deep green fruits about 8 inches long. Desirable table variety.

Woodruff's Hybrid. 60 to 64 days. The name is misleading, for this is not really a Hybrid strain. It is, however, a really fine Cucumber and has been very much in demand for several years. Eight to 10 inches long; small seed cavity; superior quality.

HYBRID: Early Sure Crop. This is a genuine hybrid strain, featured as such by us for the last three years. Like hybrid strains of other crops, its popularity is spreading rapidly and consistently. Pkt. (40 seeds) 30 cts.; ½oz. \$2.50; oz. \$4.25.

THREE VARIETIES

Robin's 50—Sante—Yorkstate Pickle

These three varieties are all said to be virtually free of mildew.

Pkt. 10 cts; ½oz. 25 cts; oz. 40 cts;
¼lb. \$1.10, postpaid



CELERY, Golden Self-blanching

COLLARDS

Sow outdoors and thin or transplant to 2 feet apart. An ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row.

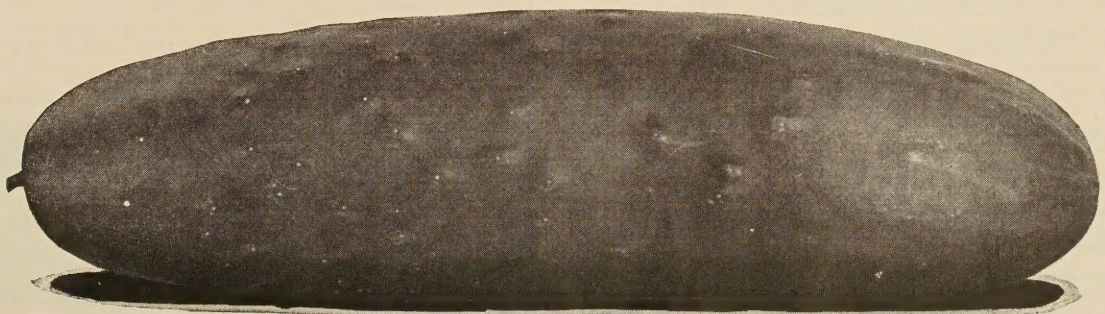
Georgia or Southern. 75 days. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall and produce good greens even on poor land.

TREAT WITH ARASAN

All vegetable seeds will germinate better and the plant will resist disease while growing, if treated with ARASAN. See page 26.

All Seed on This Page Postpaid

	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼lb.
CAULIFLOWER				
Early Snowball.....	\$0 15	\$0 80	\$1 50	
CELERY				
Fordhook-Emperor.....	15	40	75	\$2 40
Golden Self-blanching.....	15	40	75	2 40
Giant Pascal.....	15	35	65	2 00
COLLARDS				
Georgia or Southern.....	10		25	60
CUCUMBER				
Woodruff's Hybrid.....	15	30	55	1 50
A. & C.....	10	20	35	1 00
Straight-8.....	10	20	35	1 00
National Pickling.....	10	20	30	90
All Other Varieties.....	10	15	25	75



CUCUMBER, Robin's 50



SWEET CORN, Golden Cross Bantam

WETSEL'S SWEET CORN

Hybrid and Standard Strains

SWEET OR SUGAR

Plant in well-fertilized land after it has become warm and dry in the spring. Two ounces of seed will plant 50 feet. If in rows, space the seeds 3 inches apart, with 2 feet between rows, and thin the young plants to 10 inches apart. Or plant six seeds to a hill, thin to three plants, and space the hills 2 feet apart each way.

Hybrid Strains

Listed in order of maturity

Spancross. 66 days. As an extra-early hybrid Sweet Corn, it is probably unexcelled. Because of the short time required for maturity, it is of necessity small in both ear and stalk. But it is deliciously sweet and is ready for eating when the larger Corns are not available.

Marcross. 71 days. A good second early hybrid. Ears 7 to 7½ inches, 10 to 14 rows, yellow kernels. Considering early maturity, it is very prolific and of good quality. Rated five days later than Spancross.

Tendergold. 77 days. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, with 12 to 16 rows of golden, narrow, deep kernels. Very sweet and excellent all-round quality. A hardy-strain. Stalks 5 to 5½ feet high.

Ioana. 87 days. Resistant to drought and wilt. Largely planted in the South and Southeast or wherever worms are likely to infest the crop. The 8-inch ears have 12 or 14 rows of cream-yellow kernels; an especially heavy husk protects the ear from birds and worms.

Golden Cross Bantam. 88 days. Wilt-resistant. An excellent producer of 8-inch yellow ears with 10 to 14 rows of kernels. Matures a few days later than Golden Bantam.

Iochief. 89 days. Rated by the experts as an outstanding yellow hybrid. That it won an All-America award in 1952 is further proof of high quality, in regard to size, flavor and yield. Is becoming very popular; the demand last year was so urgent that supplies were exhausted all over the country in midseason. The 1953 crop was short, so the supply will again be limited.

Country Gentleman. 90 days. A fine variety with ears 6½ to 7 inches long; slender white kernels set irregularly instead of in rows. The seed we offer is produced from carefully bred selected strains.

Stowell's Evergreen. 93 days. Developed from crossing inbred evergreen lines. Widely grown by market gardeners and canners, particularly in the East. Ears 7 to 9 inches long and 16 or 18-rowed bear white kernels.

Standard Strains

Country Gentleman. 93 days. Irregular rows of white kernels. A popular late variety for home gardens.

Golden Bantam (8-rowed). About 80 days. Ears 7 to 8 inches, with 8 rows of kernels of high flavor and sweetness. No flag leaves. Stalk 5½ to 6 feet. An excellent and well-known strain. Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20. (We also have the 12-rowed Golden Bantam. Ears are, of course, larger and later in maturity.)

Graham 8-Row (Old Maid's Delight). 93 days. Long slim ear; cob very small. Retains tenderness longer than most Sweet Corns. White kernels. Very popular in this area. Supply very short.

Stowell's Evergreen. 95 days. A superior late variety. Large ears and sweet white kernels.

Pop Corn (Seed)

White Rice. Excellent popping quality. A good producer. Very popular for general use.

South American Yellow. Large, puffy, white. Very fine, large ears.

South American Hybrid. The leading hybrid Pop Corn.

Treat All Corn Before Planting

For some years now, virtually all Field Corns have been treated with either du Pont or some other brand of material. Everybody takes it for granted that Field Corn is treated when purchased. The treatment of Sweet Corn is no less important, but it is not yet so universally practiced.

For better germination and for more disease-resistant plants, we urge our customers to treat all of their Sweet Corn and Pop Corn with either du Pont's Arasan or Ortho Isotox 25, made by California Spray & Chemical Co. The latter also protects plants against cutworms and other insects. See prices on both Arasan and Isotox 25 on other pages or ask for literature.

EGGPLANT

Sow the seed early indoors and transplant outdoors in late May. Allow 2 feet between plants and about 3 feet between rows. An ounce produces about 1000 plants.

Black Beauty. 110 days. Early and productive variety bearing about five large, rich blackish purple fruits to a plant.

If ordered by mail, add for handling and postage: ½lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 36 cts.; 5 lbs. 48 cts.

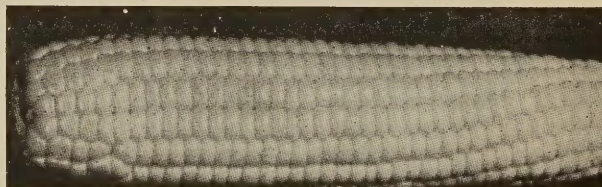
CORN, SWEET, HYBRID	½lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.
Iochief	\$0 35	\$0 60	\$0 95	\$2 30
Ioana	25	50	90	2 05
Country Gentleman	30	55	95	2 30
Stowell's Evergreen	30	55	95	2 30
Golden Cross Bantam	25	45	85	2 05
Spancross	30	55	95	2 25
Marcross	25	55	95	2 25
Tendergold	30	55	95	2 25
Aristogold	35	60	1 15	2 40
CORN, SWEET, STANDARD				
Extra Early Adams	15	25	45	1 00
Trucker's Favorite	15	25	45	1 00
Graham 8-Row	25	40	75	1 80
All Other Varieties	20	35	65	1 50

POP CORN				
White Rice	20	35	65	1 50
South American Yellow	20	35	65	1 50
South American Hybrid	40	75	1 40	3 25

DANDELION. Postpaid	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 35	
DILL. Postpaid	10		25	

EGGPLANT				
Black Beauty. Postpaid	15	35	60	\$1 80

Ask for prices on larger quantities



SWEET CORN, Iochief



ENDIVE

Sow in March for an early crop and in July for a second one. Space the plants about 8 inches apart in rows 1½ feet apart. Blanching is accomplished by tying the outer leaves over the heart of the plant. An ounce plants 150 feet.

Broad-leaved Batavian (Escarolle). 90 days. Broad, thick ribs.

Green Curled. 95 days. Finely cut dark green leaves, crisp and tender.

White Curled. 100 days. Rose-tinted ribs and creamy white heart.

KALE or BORECOLE

May be sown from May to September and is not harmed by cold weather. Plants should be about 18 inches apart, in rows 2½ feet apart. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Blue Curled Scotch. 55 days. Heavily curled, bluish green foliage with short stems, causing it to lie on the ground. Seldom winter-kills unless temperature goes below zero.

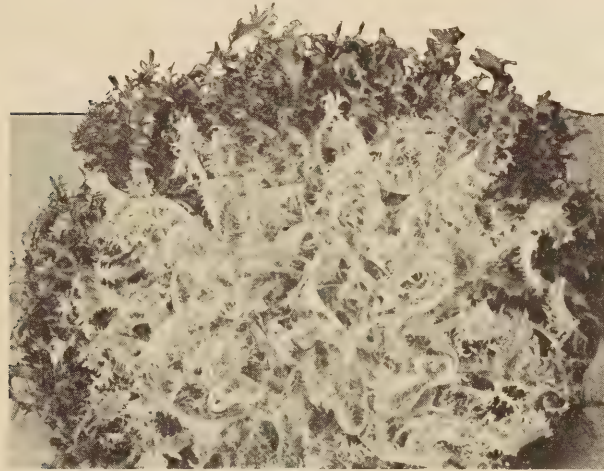
Early Curled Siberian. 55 days. Dwarf, spreading plant that grows rapidly and hence matures early. Large green leaves, curled at ends. Extremely hardy.

Spring Kale. Spring and summer. Plants tall and erect; leaves plain. Grows rapidly, producing quick greens.

KOHLRABI

Plant in early spring, at the rate of an ounce for 200 feet of row. Thin the plants to stand 6 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart. Use the bulbs while they are young and tender.

Early White Vienna. 55 days. Very early. Smooth white bulbs of medium size, and tender white flesh.



ENDIVE, Green Curled

LETTUCE

Head Lettuce should be spaced about a foot apart, but loose-leaf kinds can be set closer together. Sow in rich soil and transplant. An ounce of seed plants 300 feet of row.



Head Varieties

Big Boston. 76 days. Solid head; leaves tinged bronze at the edges, heart light yellow. Crisp and tender.

Crisp-As-Ice. 74 days. Leaves broad, crumpled and stiff. Head solid.

Great Lakes. 82 days. Firm heads with large leaves and heavy mid-ribs. Withstands heat and sun, is slow to go to seed and very resistant to tip-burn. Also fine for cool weather. An all-time All-America winner.

Iceberg. 84 days. Plants should be well spaced. Extra-large heads light green, tinged brown; hearts very white and sweet. Good for both spring and summer.

Imperial 44. 82 days. Good variety of winter Lettuce. Compact, medium-sized plant, producing a hard and well-formed head, with long leaves.

Improved Hanson. 78 days. Head large, firm, with yellowish green center leaves. Good for midsummer planting.

New York No. 12 (Wonderful). 77 days. A strain of the original New York Lettuce, well adapted to summer weather. Immense heads with outer leaves crumpled and notched; blanches easily.

Oakleaf. 45 days. A beautiful golden green Lettuce of fine form and valuable because it is remarkably slow to shoot to seed. Makes attractive loose-leaf heads during the hottest summer weather; no other variety grows so well at that time of the year. Leaves are broad, deeply lobed like an oak leaf; thick, succulent and tender.

Prize Head. 47 days. Desirable home-garden variety. Leaves broad and frilled, outer ones tinged red, inside ones, green.

Loose-Leaf Varieties

Black-seeded Simpson. 70 days. Light green leaves with frilled edges. Standard home-garden variety.

Early Curled Simpson. 50 days. Popular home-garden Lettuce. Leaves broad, frilled, bright green.

Grand Rapids. 43 days. An early variety adapted to forcing or open ground. Broad, wavy, light green leaves.

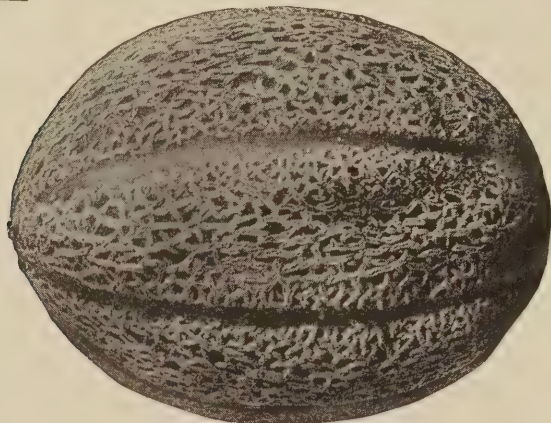
Salad Bowl. This All-America Winner of 1952 is becoming very popular as a loose-leaf variety. Will not, of course, satisfy those who are partial to a head Lettuce. It is ideal for salads and will fill a medium-sized bowl. A fast grower; does not bolt as early as many varieties.

Winter Lettuce. Demand for a winter Lettuce has increased materially in recent years. This is what is described as the "old-time winter" strain. Believed to be more hardy than almost any other variety.

All Seed on This Page Postpaid

ASK FOR PRICES ON LARGER QUANTITIES

	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼lb.
ENDIVE				
Broad-leaved Batavian	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 30	\$0 80
White Curled	10	20	30	70
Green Curled	10	20	30	70
KALE				
Blue Curled Scotch	10		25	65
Early Curled Siberian	10		25	60
Spring Kale	10		20	40
KOHLRABI				
Early White Vienna	15	35	60	1 30
LETTUCE				
Crisp-As-Ice	15	25	40	1 25
Great Lakes	15	30	55	1 60
Iceberg	15	30	45	1 25
Imperial 44	15	30	45	1 25
Oakleaf	15	30	45	1 25
New York or Wonderful	15	30	50	1 30
Salad Bowl	15	40	70	1 80
Winter	15	30	50	1 45
All Other Varieties	10	20	30	80



MUSKMELON, Rocky Ford

MUSKMELON

Melons grow best in rich, sandy soil. Drop ten to twelve seeds in hills spaced 4 to 6 feet apart. Thin to about three strong plants to a hill. An ounce plants 50 hills; 2 pounds an acre.

Banana. 98 days. A pink-fleshed melon, long, tapered at both ends. Plant vigorous and reasonably hardy.

Delicious Gold-lined Rocky Ford. 95 days. A strain of the Rocky Ford with green flesh and gold lining next to the seed cavity. Sweet and spicy; excellent in all respects.

Emerald Gem. 87 days. Yellow flesh. Fruits slightly flattened, of medium size, and desirable for home use.

Hale's Best. 85 days. Fruit oval, heavily netted. Flesh thick, light salmon in color, very sweet. Small seed cavity.

Hearts of Gold (Hoodoo). 88 days. Thick, sweet, orange flesh. Fruits nearly round, with thin but firm rind.

Honey Rock (Sugar Rock). 81 days. Flesh light pink, thick; small seed cavity. Slate-gray rind with coarse netting. Very popular.

Improved Perfecto. 88 days. Pink flesh. Fruits 6 inches or more in diameter, with skin netted, cream-color when ripe.

Rocky Ford (Netted Gem). 92 days. Thick, sweet, green flesh; small seed cavity.

Shumway Giant. This is one of the largest Muskmelons in captivity. It is a giant as Muskmelons go, provided soil is fertile and season is favorable. Can usually be relied on for high flavor.

Tip-Top. 90 days. Popular market-garden sort. Flesh salmon, sweet and delicious. Fruit large, slightly ribbed.

TREAT SEED WITH ARASAN

We are stressing this year the treating of vegetable seeds because it has been demonstrated beyond any question that they *should* be treated. We do not hesitate to urge customers to apply Arasan to all vegetables. It improves germination and makes for a more healthy plant throughout the growing season. See page 26 for prices and other information.

All Seed on This Page Postpaid

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4lb.
MUSKMELON			
Hearts of Gold.....	\$0 15	\$0 35	\$0 85
Gold-lined Rocky Ford.....	15	30	80
Rocky Ford (Green Fleshed).....	15	35	85
Shumway Giant.....	15	40	95
All Other Varieties.....	10	30	80
MUSTARD			
Giant Southern Curled.....	10	25	50
Tendergreen or Mustard-Spinach.....	10	20	45
OKRA			
Both Varieties.....	10	25	70
ONION SEED			
Silverskin.....	15	60	1 60
Sweet Spanish.....	15	60	1 60
All Other Varieties.....	15	55	1 35
ONION SETS			
Bottle or Jug.....	\$0 20	\$0 70	\$4 50
Ebenezer.....	20	70	4 50
Red Wethersfield.....	20	70	4 50
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	20	70	4 50
Silverskin.....	20	70	4 75
PARSLEY. Postpaid			
Both Varieties.....	15	35	80

Onion Sets shipped at buyer's risk. For postage and handling add for the first pound 30 cts. and 5 cts. for each additional pound.

MUSTARD

Seed may be sown in spring or fall, an ounce to 100 feet of row. Thin to 6 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart.

Giant Southern Curled. 35 days. Popular in the South, especially for late sowing. Yellowish light green leaves with curled edges.

Mustard-Spinach (Tendergreen). 45 days. Leaves narrow, dark green. Since plants are slow to send up seed-stalks, it can be grown in hot as well as cool weather. Desirable for home gardens.

ONIONS

Start seed indoors and set out the young plants in rich, well-drained soil, after frost is past. They should be spaced 4 inches apart, with 18 inches between rows. An ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Ebenezer or Japanese. 100 days. Flat bulb with yellow skin and white flesh. Keeps well.

Large Red Wethersfield. 100 days. Bulbs flattened, thick, with purplish red skin and white flesh. Does well on poor land. Good keeper.

Prizetaker. 105 days. Extra-large bulb with yellow skin and white flesh. Can be grown to large size from seed.

Silverskin. 105 days. White skin and flesh; mild flavor. A fine table variety, also used for seed and pickling.

Sweet Spanish. Globe-shaped, with small neck. Skin golden yellow; flesh of mild flavor.

Yellow Globe Danvers. 110 days. Medium large, round, solid. Copper yellow skin and white flesh; small neck. A well and favorably known Onion.

OKRA

Plant after the ground is warm and dry, and space the seed 6 inches apart in the row. Thin to 18 inches apart. An ounce sows 50 feet of row.

Clemson Spineless. 56 days. All-America Silver Medal Winner. Dark green, slightly grooved, straight pointed pods, 7 to 9 inches long, without spines. Grows 4 feet tall, with pods in abundance.

Dwarf Green Long-pod. 50 days. Compact plant 2 to 3 feet high, producing dark green pods that remain in good condition until fully matured.

PARSLEY

Soak the seed overnight before planting, to hasten germination. Cover it lightly and protect with bags. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Moss Curled. 70 days. Finely cut, dark green leaves, used for garnishing and flavoring. Grows about 8 inches high.

Plain or Single. 70 days. Leaves deeply cut, dark green and flat. Very hardy.



ONION, Yellow Globe Danvers



PEAS, Freezonian

Freezing Pea

FREEZONIAN. 63 days. An All-America Winner. Especially recommended for deep freezing at harvest time, for later use, but is also suitable for immediate cooking. Pod about 3½ inches long, dark green and blunt. Seed is large and wrinkled. Vine 30 inches high and heavy. Plant is wilt resistant. At store: ½lb. 25 cts.; 1lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75. Post-paid: ½lb. 40 cts.; 1lb. 60 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.20.

PARSNIP

Sow in rows early in the spring and thin to 6 inches apart, with 18 inches between rows. The flavor is improved by leaving the roots in the ground over winter. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Hollow-Crown. 100 days. Well-flavored, smooth white roots growing 8 to 10 inches long. Largely grown all over the country.

	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼lb.
OKRA, Postpaid				
Dwarf Green.....	\$0 10		\$0 25	\$0 50
PARSNIP, Postpaid				
Hollow-Crown.....	15	\$0 20	35	80
<i>If Peas are ordered by mail, add 30 cts. for first pound and 4 cts. for each additional pound</i>				
	½lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.
PEAS, Bush				
Alaska.....	\$0 20	\$0 30	\$0 55	\$1 15
American Wonder.....	20	40	75	1 65
Dwarf Gray Sugar.....	20	40	75	1 65
Wando.....	25	40	75	1 65
All Other Bush Varieties.....	20	35	65	1 35
PEAS, Pole				
Both Varieties.....	20	40	75	1 65
PEAS, Black Eye.....		35		1 40

Inoculate Peas with Nitragin

Garden Peas belong to the legume family of plants, which should be inoculated with bacteria. Nitragin is the leading inoculant. If your Peas are inoculated with Nitragin, it will make a big difference in both yield and quality. Garden-size package. 15 cts.

PEAS

Plant the seed an inch deep and an inch apart in rich, well-drained soil in early spring, and every two weeks after that until June for a succession. Sow it in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, and the rows 2 to 3 feet apart. Smooth-seeded varieties may be planted as soon as the soil is workable, but wrinkled-seeded kinds should not be planted until the ground is warm. A pound of seed sows 100 feet of drill.

Bush Varieties

- American Wonder.** 60 days. Short pods well filled with tender, wrinkled Peas. Height 1 ft.
- Blue Bantam.** 60 days. Market-gardener's variety. Well-filled pods holding 8 to 10 Peas. Very productive and strong growing. Height 15 in.
- Dwarf Gray Sugar.** 62 days. Heavy producer of broad flat pods which are delicious when cooked. Seed brown and wrinkled. Height 2 ft.
- Early Alaska.** Wilt-resistant. 58 days. Round dark green pods containing 5 to 8 smooth, tender Peas. Height 2½ to 3 ft.
- Early Bird.** 60 days. Pods deep green, rather broad, containing 8 or 9 large, semi-wrinkled green Peas. Fine for the home garden. Height 20 in.
- Laxton's Progress.** 64 days. Vines 1½ feet high, bearing heavy crops of large pods, holding from 8 to 10 wrinkled Peas.
- Little Gem or Marvel.** 62 days. Vines 15 inches high, bearing round pods in pairs. Large, deep green, wrinkled Peas. Heavy producer.
- Nott's Excelsior.** 62 days. A popular medium-early wrinkled Pea of excellent quality. Height 14 in.
- Wando.** 68 days. Bred for tolerance of hot weather. Pods are dark green, blunt and well filled with 7 or 8 tender, medium-sized Peas of fine quality. For home use, canning and freezing. Vigorous and prolific.

Pole Varieties

- Telephone.** 70 days. Long pods containing 8 to 10 large, green, wrinkled Peas of fine flavor. Height 3½ to 4 ft.
- Thomas Laxton.** 62 days. Rapid-growing vine, reaching 3 feet. Pods long, well filled to the end with cream-colored, wrinkled Peas, Excellent for the home garden.

Blackeye Peas for Table Use

- Ramshorn Black Eye.** Pure white Peas with black eyes. Wilt-resistant.

KRILIUM

(Keeps soil mellow)

Are you familiar with Krilium, the leading soil conditioner? As far as soil is concerned, Krilium is probably the greatest chemical discovery that was ever made in agriculture. It is no longer necessary for gardeners and florists to tolerate hard clay soil which impairs germination and retards the growth of both roots and plants. You should see what a difference it makes! See examples on other pages and ask for literature on both the liquid and powder.



PEAS, Little Gem or Marvel



RADISHES

PEPPERS

Start seed in a hotbed in early spring and transplant the seedlings to the open ground after all danger of frost is past. Set them 18 inches apart each way in land that is not too rich. An ounce of seed will produce about 1200 plants.

- Bull Nose.** 57 days. A standard variety for home or market. Early and very hardy. Green fruits turning scarlet, prolifically produced.
- California Wonder.** 120 days. Very large, heavy, and of excellent quality. The meat is thick, of good flavor and withstands shipping. A good variety for stuffing and serving whole.
- Chinese Giant.** 130 days. Small plant, bearing very large fruits, deep green turning scarlet. Popular because of its size and mild flavor.
- Pimiento (Perfection).** 130 days. Mild variety with thick flesh, which holds up for a long time. Conical fruits profusely produced.
- Ruby King.** 110 days. Large fruit with sweet flavor and brilliant color.
- Sweet Mountain.** 120 days. Plant grows upright. Large fruits, often 6 inches long and 2 inches thick.
- Sweet Golden Queen.** A very large, sweet yellow Pepper. The skin is golden yellow and the thick, sweet flesh bright yellow. Very productive.



PEPPER, California Wonder

PUMPKIN

Plant four to six seeds in hills about 8 feet apart, after all danger of frost is past; or interplant it with corn. Thin to three plants to a hill. An ounce will plant 25 hills.

- Cushaw, Green-striped.** 115 days. A crookneck variety. Creamy white skin marked with green. Flesh light yellow, coarse but sweet.
- Kentucky Field (Large Cheese).** 108 days. Fruits round, slightly flattened, ribbed. Skin creamy buff; flesh yellow, of fine quality.
- King of the Mammoths.** 120 days. Often called "Jumbo" because of its size. Specimens may weigh 100 pounds. Excellent both for pies and feeding stock.
- Little Sugar (New England Pie).** 115 days. Small, round sort with sweet dry, rich yellow flesh. Ideal for home gardens.
- Virginia Mammoth.** 115 days. Very large, oval fruits that keep well. Thick flesh.

RADISH

To be tender and crisp, Radishes must be grown quickly in rich moist soil. Sow the seed in the open ground, at intervals during the summer, for a continuous crop; or under glass from February to October. An ounce of seed plants 100 feet of row.

- Cherry Belle.** See inside cover.
- China Rose Winter (Scarlet China Winter).** 58 days. Half-long stump with deep rose skin and white flesh. A winter variety that should be planted in July or August, to be dug before frost and stored in the cellar.
- French Breakfast.** 25 days. Oblong form. Scarlet with white tip, mild and tender.
- Long Bright Scarlet.** 35 days. Grows 7 to 8 inches long, brilliant scarlet. One of the best.
- Long White Icicle.** 30 days. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, pure white and mild flavored.
- Saxa.** 22 days. For early forcing. Bright scarlet root with exceptionally small top. Highly recommended.
- Sparkler, White Tip.** 24 days. Globe-shaped root with upper portion carmine-scarlet and pure white tip. Solid, crisp, and sweet.
- White Strasburg.** 40 days. Roots about 1½ inches thick, often reaching 6 inches in length. Smooth, pure white skin.
- White Round.** When young it is almost round, juicy and sweet, with pure white skin and flesh. Exceptional flavor; very tender, remaining in edible condition a long time.

RHUBARB

Set the roots out in the fall, 3 or 4 inches deep and 3 feet apart, in heavily manured ground. Seed should be sown an inch deep in early spring and the seedlings thinned to 6 inches apart, to be moved to their permanent location in the fall. An ounce of seed will produce 500 plants.

Victoria. Standard, very thrifty variety with straight stalks of splendid quality. **SEED.** Pkt. 15 cts.; ½oz. 25 cts.; oz. 45 cts., postpaid. **ROOTS,** 3 for 70 cts.; \$2.50 per doz., not postpaid.

RUTABAGA

Plant in the open ground in late spring and thin the seedlings to at least 6 inches apart, in rows 2 feet apart. The roots keep well through the winter. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Improved American Purple-Top. 85 days. Large roots with yellow skin and purple tops; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.20.

All Seed on This Page Postpaid

	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼lb.
PEPPER				
California Wonder	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$0 95	\$2 25
Chinese Giant	15	50	95	2 25
Pimiento	15	50	95	2 25
Bull Nose	15	50	95	2 25
Sweet Golden Queen	15	45	85	2 10
All Other Varieties	15	35	70	1 75
PUMPKIN				
King of the Mammoths	10		25	60
Virginia Mammoth	10		25	60
Little Sugar (Pie)	10		25	60
All Other Varieties	10		20	50
RADISH				
Cherry Belle	15	25	40	1 00
China Rose Winter	10		20	50
White Round	15	20	35	1 00
White Strasburg	10		20	50
All other Varieties	10		15	60



SALSIFY (Oyster Plant)

Sow outdoors in early spring in light, mellow soil, thinning to 5 inches apart, in rows a foot apart. May be left in the ground all winter, like parsnips. An ounce of seed sows 50 feet of row.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. 120 days. Roots 7 to 8 inches long, with mild, almost white flesh. Good oyster flavor.

SPINACH

Sow seed outdoors in early spring and at ten-day intervals until late April. For a fall crop, sow in August, and for a winter one, in September or October. Thin the young plants to 4 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

America. All-America Winner in 1952. Believed to be the longest standing, darkest green and heaviest cropping Spinach of the Bloomsdale type. Stands heat well. Fine for the home garden.

Bloomsdale Long-standing. 45 days. More heavily crumpled than other varieties. Excellent for late sowing to carry over winter.

Old Dominion or Virginia Blight-Resistant. 40 days. Large, dark green, heavily crumpled leaves, crisp and tender. Adapted to fall weather.

SQUASH

Sow seed in early spring, in hills about 4 feet apart for bush varieties, and 6 to 8 feet for the running sorts. Winter varieties should be stored in a warm place. An ounce of seed plants 25 hills of the summer varieties; 20 hills of the winter kinds.

Early Prolific Straightneck. Uniform, bright yellow fruit. Early and very productive. For home and market. Another all-time All-America Winner. (See inside front cover.)

Early White Bush (Pattypan). 55 days. Fine dwarf sort producing many small white Squashes with scalloped edges.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop (Golden Cluster). 60 days. Fruit flat, scalloped, pale yellow.

Golden Summer Crookneck. 52 days. Fruit about 1 foot long, bright yellow, with crooked neck.

Uconn. A bush Table Queen type. Early, heavy producer. Awarded more points than any other vegetable in All-America trials.

Winter Squash

Hubbard. 105 days. Most popular Winter Squash. Fruits hard, with warted green skin and yellow flesh of rich quality.

TURNIPS

Sow in early spring, and for winter use make another sowing in mid-summer or early fall. Seedlings should be thinned to stand 4 or 5 inches apart in rows 12 to 15 inches apart. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Golden Globe (Amber Globe). 75 days. Flesh yellow, firm, sweet. Best for table use when 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

Purple-top Strap-Leaf. 45 days. Top dark reddish purple, lower portion white; flesh tender and sweetly flavored.

Purple-top White Globe. 55 days. Very popular for home and market gardens. Flesh firm, sweet, fine-grained. Globe-shaped solid roots, purple-red above and white below. Keeps well.

Seven-Top. 45 days. The tops are used for greens. Very popular and a most palatable food.

TOBACCO SEED

Big Oronoko. Pkt. 15 cts.; 1/2oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; 1/4lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

All Seed on This Page Postpaid				
	Pkt.	1/2oz.	Oz.	1/4lb.
SALSIFY				
Mammoth Sandwich Is.	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$0 40	\$1 45
SPINACH				
America	10		25	50
All Other Varieties.....	10		20	45
SQUASH				
Hubbard	10		25	60
Uconn	10		25	60
Early Prolific Straightneck.....	15		35	85
All Other Varieties.....	10		20	50
TURNIPS				
All Varieties	10		15	40

SEED POTATOES MAINE-GROWN (CERTIFIED)

Maine-grown Seed Potatoes are now almost universally used in this area. Only a very few planters use locally grown Potatoes for seed. Results over many years have demonstrated that it pays to buy either Certified or Select Maine stock each year. The net difference in cost is small when compared with average results. Frequently it means the difference between a good crop and total failure.

Chippewa. An origination of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which has consistently yielded higher than Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain in official tests from Maine to Florida. A smooth, light-skinned variety with shallow eyes.

Green Mountain. A heavy producer on almost any soil, but does especially well in the northern sections where there is plentiful rainfall. Smooth, oval, white-skinned tubers, uniformly large in size.

Irish Cobbler. The standard early white Potato on all markets, and continues to lead all others in demand. White-skinned, smooth, round, thick tubers, ready about 10 days earlier than Early Rose. Vigorous vines, not so much affected by blight or drought as most.

Katahdin. This comparatively new variety has gained wide popularity in recent years. A smooth, oval, white variety with shallow eyes, making a fine appearance. A heavy producer doing best on light soil; should not be planted on heavy soil subject to drought. It is without a doubt the best cooking Potato on the market.

Red Bliss or Bliss Triumph. A heavy yielder of mature Potatoes for table use at the earliest possible date. Sometimes called the "Six-weeks Potato."

Sebago. A new blight-resistant Potato originated by the Maine Experiment Station, from a cross between Chippewa and Katahdin. It is a late-maturing variety comparable to Green Mountain in both quality and yield.

Kennebec. A new variety that is gaining friends. Like Sebago and other new sorts, it was developed to resist blight and other diseases that have retarded growth and yield of Potatoes in recent years.

POTATOES, Certified Stock.

All Potatoes F.O.B. here. Price subject to market changes.

ASK FOR PRICES

Chippewa	The Potato market does not warrant the inclusion of prices at the time of going to press. It changes frequently—sometimes once or twice a week.
Green Mountain	
Irish Cobbler	
Katahdin	
Red Bliss (Six Weeks)	
Sebago	
Kennebec	

POTATOES, No. 2 Certified.

Irish Cobbler	} At market price, if available
Green Mountain	
Katahdin	



Germaco Hotkaps

Help you have SURE CROPS 3 weeks earlier

Mature your crops two to three weeks earlier. Get premium prices and bigger yields by protecting your plants with HOTKAPS, patented wax paper cones—miniature hothouses—that keep out frost, rain, wind, birds and insects. They maintain a perfect mulch around each plant, promoting sturdy growth.

Protect crops. Save work and worry. Millions of HOTKAPS are used every season. Inexpensive to buy. One man can set out 2000 or more per day.

	At Store	Ppd. 2nd Zone	Ppd. 3rd Zone
Roll of 1000 Kaps.....	\$17 35	\$18 85	\$19 23
Roll of 250 Kaps.....	5 95	6 54	6 65
Roll of 100 Kaps.....	3 19	3 58	3 65
Bundle of 25 Kaps.....	85	1 12	1 15



TOMATO

Sow seed in hotbeds or flats in February or March; transplant when the plants have four leaves, and when danger of frost is past, set in the open ground. Space the plants at least 3 feet apart each way, and support them with stakes or wires. An ounce of seed will produce about 1500 plants.

HYBRID TOMATO SEED

Hybrid Tomatoes are becoming more numerous and have already acquired considerable popularity. They possess greater vitality and are therefore more resistant to blight and other diseases. This factor also provides better quality fruit. We have:

Burpee's Big Boy. F-1 (First generation). This variety has been sold for several years and has established a fine reputation for size and quality. Pkt. (30 seeds) 35 cts.; 1/2oz. \$5.00; 1/4oz. \$9.00.

Rutgers Valiant. F-1 (First generation). A new variety in this area that was selected by us after careful investigation.

(Due to crop failure, none of this seed will be available this year. We received notice of this from grower in Japan after catalog cover was prepared.

Stokescross No. 4. F-2 (Second generation). We have sold this one for several years with favorable results. However, we think it has been demonstrated that second-generation seed is not much better than non-hybrid varieties. Pkt. 15 cts.; 1/2oz. 75c; 1/4oz. \$1.35; 1/2oz. \$2.25; oz. \$3.90.

Beefsteak. 90 days. Wilt-resistant. A main-crop variety for home and market gardens. Fruit large, flat, smooth, bright scarlet.

Bonny Best, Certified. 73 days. Standard early, smooth, bright red fruits, ripening to the stem.

Break o'Day, Certified. 70 days. Wilt-resistant. Early and extremely productive. Fruits large, smooth, globe shaped, bright red. Desirable for both home and market use.

Early Detroit. 82 days. Fruit nearly globe-shaped, firm, purplish pink. Vigorous, productive vines.

Golden Jubilee. 72 days. Fruits bright orange-yellow, globular, thick-walled. Shape and quality excellent. Mild flavor; makes delicious juice.

June Pink. 60 days. The earliest pink variety and in demand on many markets.

Ponderosa, Improved. 88 days. One of the largest Tomatoes. Fruit solid, smooth, and of good quality. Desirable for home use.

Rutgers Certified. 73 days. Like Marglobe in shape. Ripens from inside out; small seed-cavity, few seeds. Good cropper, excellent for home gardens and for canning.

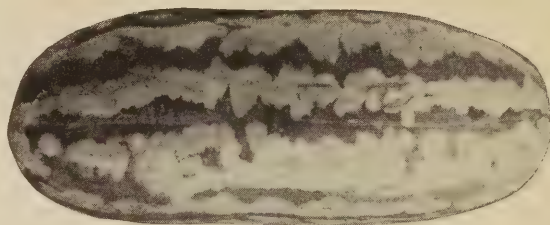
Southland. About 75 days. Similar in appearance and other characteristics to Marglobe and Rutgers. Its chief virtue is that it has proved to be almost entirely immune to blight, after years of breeding and testing.

Sparks' Earliana. 66 days. The original variety, and a great favorite with all growers. Fruit rich scarlet-red, solid, and of good quality.

Yellow Ponderosa. Fruits in clusters of 3 to 5, large, somewhat flattened; skin and flesh yellow.



TOMATO,
Rutgers Certified



WATERMELON, Congo

WATERMELON

Grown like muskmelons, but the hills should be 8 to 10 feet apart. An ounce of seed plants 30 hills.

Blacklee. 90 days. A new variety bred for wilt-resistance. Long, oval in shape; dark green rind. Crisp, sweet flesh, brilliant red with few black seeds. Average weight is 35 pounds but specimens sometimes weigh 50 to 60 pounds. Fine texture, free from stringiness. Excellent shipper and keeper.

Congo. Bred mainly for shipping and resistance to anthracnose. The only variety known to fully resist this disease. Resembles Garrison in size and shape, with equal quality and somewhat darker color.

Dixie Queen. 85 days. A new variety. Oval-round melon with light green rind striped dark green, often weighing 30 pounds. Flesh bright red, finely flavored. Uniform in size and quality.

Florida Favorite. 87 days. Fruits long, with dark green mottled skin. Very sweet, bright red flesh, firm and juicy. Excellent for home and market.

Florida Giant (Cannon Ball). 90 days. Vigorous, very productive vines with nearly round, dark green fruits, averaging 40 pounds each. Flesh is red, firm, and of excellent quality. Ships well. Like Blacklee, it is comparatively new and has become very popular in the last few years.

Improved Kleckley Sweet No. 6. 88 days. Wilt-resistant. An improvement on the older variety because of its resistance to fusarium wilt. Rich red flesh and white seeds. Quality and flavor equal to any other melon.

Stone Mountain Improved No. 5. 85 days. Wilt-resistant. Developed from Stone Mountain and has proved to be resistant to fusarium wilt. Resembles its parent in every respect except that it is smaller.

New Hampshire Midget

One of the so-called "icebox" varieties and apparently the best of the lot. Reports from seed we sold last year have been good. We know from personal experience that they are really deliciously

sweet and of excellent quality otherwise. If you want a midget size, as many folks do, we don't believe you can beat this one. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; 1/4lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



All Seed on This Page Postpaid

TOMATO	Pkt.	1/2oz.	Oz.	1/4lb.
Golden Jubilee	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$0 90	
Yellow Ponderosa	15	50	90	
Oxheart	15	85	1 50	\$5 00
Southland	15	65	1 00	3 50
Beefsteak	15	45	75	2 75
Ponderosa (Pink)	15	45	80	2 75
June Pink	15	40	75	2 70
Rutgers Certified	15	35	60	1 90
Early Detroit	15	40	75	2 70
Break o'Day	15	40	75	2 70
Marglobe Certified	15	45	80	2 75
All Other Varieties	15	30	55	1 75
WATERMELON				
Congo	10		35	1 20
Tom Watson	10		25	85
Blacklee	10		25	70
Dixie Queen	10		25	70
All Other Varieties	10		30	85

Outstanding Annual Flowers



MARIGOLD, Glitters

MARIGOLDS

One of the most dependable plants for the summer garden. Easy to grow, they furnish plenty of color in brilliant shades of yellow, orange, and maroon. Many varieties make excellent cut-flowers.

Chrysanthemum-flowered. Large chrysanthemum-like blooms. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double African. Large, globular flowers in mixed colors. Tall plants, reaching 2½ feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf French. Monarch Strain. A highly selected strain of double flowers in shades of mahogany, striped or edged golden yellow. Very floriferous. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dixie Sunshine, Double. Fully double, rich golden yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Plant 4 to 6 feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Glitters. The chrysanthemum type of Marigold which won the All-America award in 1951 and has now taken its place among the top varieties. Pkt. 20 cts.

Guinea Gold. Brilliant golden orange, semi-double and double blooms with ruffled petals. 2 to 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Sunset Giant. Sweet-scented, huge yellow blooms of loose form with a full center. Plant 3½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Yellow Supreme. Fragrant, rich yellow flowers 3 inches across. Fluffy and carnation-like in form, with broad, loose, frilled petals. Vigorous and free branching. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fine Marigold Collection

Marigolds have become fashionable and popular in recent years. To make it easy for you to have an attractive Marigold bed, we are making available an attractive collection of varieties and assorted colors. Large lithographed envelope containing six 6 x 9-inch packets in color (regular value 70 cts.) can be had for 55 cts., postpaid.

SNAPDRAGON

Tetra. The largest-flowered type, often ruffled. Combines many beautiful colors. Long spikes for cutting. Pkt. 25 cts.

LARKSPUR

Regal. Huge double florets in long, full spikes. Very vigorous and early. Pkt. 20 cts.

Giant Imperial. Base-branching type; long bloom spikes. Mixed colors—light and dark blue, carmine, pink and white. Pkt. 15 cts.

Giant Imperial, Lilac King. Fully double flowers of clear lilac on spikes ideal for cutting. Very upright plants. Pkt. 15 cts.

Pink King. Soft salmon-rose, fine for cutting. Pkt. 15 cts.

NASTURTIUMS

A popular annual for bedding, producing bright-colored blooms over a long period. Colorful and dependable, it will thrive and bloom freely even in poor, sandy soil if given a sunny location. Sow outdoors in April or May.

Golden Gleam. Very similar to Scarlet Gleam, except that it is yellow. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Scarlet Gleam. Dazzling fiery scarlet. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Dwarf, Single Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Tall, Single Varieties, Mixed. Trailing plants reaching a height of 5 feet. Good for fences, stumps and stone-piles. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

SWEET PEAS

Dainty flowers of surpassing fragrance. Plant early in spring in rich soil, and give the plants support when they reach a height of 8 inches. Provide plenty of moisture in the growing and blooming season.

Spencer's Early Hybrid Mixture. A mixture of the newest and brightest colors. Fine for planting under glass, but also for the garden. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 2 ozs. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.

Special Mix. A good mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 2 ozs. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.

ASTERS

For massing in the garden and for cutting. Asters furnish most attractive flowers in late summer and fall. Bonemeal rather than barnyard manure is recommended as a fertilizer. Be particular not to plant Asters two successive years in the same location.

Giants of California, Improved. Huge flowers like Chrysanthemums, borne on long stems from late summer to frost. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts.

Los Angeles. Large, double, shell-pink flowers on plants 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Super-Giant El Monte. Fluffy flowers 6 inches across, of deep glowing crimson. Blooms early; plant 2½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Wilt-Resistant Strains

Ballet. Very double, with full crested center. A wide mixture of colors. Very early; fine for cutting. Pkt. 20 cts.

Giant Branching Comet. Large blooms; mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

All Wilt-Resistant Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 15 cts.

ALYSSUM

Royal Carpet. One of the two All-America flowers for 1953. Violet or royal purple. An annual making a sheet of color that conceals the foliage. Grows about 2 inches tall, each plant spreading 10 or 12 inches. Ideal for low edging of beds and borders, also for rock-gardens. Pkt. 30 cts.

Treats Seed and Soil

Try this combination on your flower beds: treat soil with Krihium to keep it mellow, fertilize it with soluble Folium or Instant Vigoro and then treat the seed with Arasan. You will be well pleased with results! These products should be standard equipment in every home.



ALYSSUM, Royal Carpet



Outstanding Annual Flowers



TITHONIA

Torch. All-America Winner for 1951. Creates much interest and favorable comment wherever grown. Produces a single flower, 3 to 4 inches across, of fiery scarlet. Above photograph shows its vigorous growth and prolific flowering. Pkt. 20 cts.

PETUNIAS

A favorite for bedding and for use in window-boxes. Blooms from early summer to late fall.

Glamour Girl. Luscious salmon-rose delicately veined brown, with a creamy throat. Huge ruffled flowers. Pkt. 25 cts.

Setting Sun. Brilliant rose with dark checkered center. Heavily fringed flowers on compact, 12-inch plants. Pkt. 25 cts.

Balcony. Long, sprawling plants 18 inches high. Single flowers 3 inches across, especially good for window-boxes. Mixed colors—white, rose, and blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Comanche. A new hybrid introduced last year. Bold single flowers of rich scarlet-red, well above foliage. Always in bloom and true to color. Useful for beds and borders. Pkt. 30 cts.

Fire Chief. The All-America Winner for 1950. Although it did not fully live up to advance claims, it is a very beautiful shade of red. Pkt. 20 cts.

Giants of California. Mixed colors in a variety of lovely shades, with pronounced yellow throats. Pkt. 20 cts.

Heavenly Blue. Silvery blue flowers on a compact plant. Free blooming. Pkt. 10 cts.

Martha Washington. Ruffled blush-pink flowers with red veinings; open center, with a violet throat. Only 9 inches high. Pkt. 20 cts.

Rose Gem. Miniature flower only 2 inches in diameter, of deep rich rose color. Compact, 6-inch plants, blooming freely. Pkt. 10 cts.

Rosy Morn. Rose with a white throat. Plant a foot tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Hybrid Varieties in Wide Mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.

Du Pont Floral Dust

For the control of many insects and diseases of flowers. Contains rotenone and methoxychlor for the control of insects, and sulphur and Fernate for control of diseases. 8-oz. gun 79 cts.; lb. \$1.15; 4 lbs. \$3.50.



Du Pont Vegetable Garden Dust

A combination product which controls most common garden insects and diseases at the same time. Contains methoxychlor, deadly to most sucking and chewing insects; rotenone, another basic insecticide which controls many insects; Parzate, a fungicide for controlling many fungous diseases on vegetables. 8-oz. gun 79 cts.; lb. \$1.15; 4 lbs. \$3.50.



HUMAGRO

(Formerly Humex)

Just what the name implies—a humus substance made from organic matter. No filler has been added. Contains nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, with trace elements of 20 minerals that promote luxuriant plant growth. Since no chemicals have been added, no claim is made about their respective percentages.

As is the case with all humus substances Humagro retains moisture and mellows or loosens the soil, preventing it from hardening. Makes an excellent mulch for roses, African violets, in fact, for any plant—flower, vegetable, shrub or lawn. Especially good for potting or re-potting house or outdoor plants. In fact, this is just what flower fanciers have long desired. 2½ lbs. 41 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.08, not postpaid. 2½ lbs. 63 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.49, postpaid.

PANSIES

An old-time flower that will never lose its charm. Seed may be sown in August or September to produce flowers the next year, or it may be started indoors in February and transplanted outdoors later the same season. Choose a sunny, well-fertilized place.

Engelmann's Giants. Vigorous, compact plants, blooming early. Huge flowers in both light and dark shades. Pkt. 15 cts.

ZINNIAS

Indispensable where showy, continuous color is wanted in the summer garden. The many types and colors provide an almost unlimited range, some of them very desirable for cut-flowers.

California Giants, Mixed. Large flower of compact form, with the petals lying flat. Wide color-range. Plant 2½ feet high. Pkt. 15 cts.

Dahlia-flowered, Mixed. Flowers resemble the Show Dahlia in form; wide color-range. Plant 2½ feet tall. Pkt. 15 cts.

Fantasy. Blooms 3 inches across, of golden yellow, with very shaggy petals. Blooms in six to seven weeks from seed. 2½-foot plant. Pkt. 15 cts.

Fantasy, Stardust. All-America Selection, 1937. Informal type with shaggy, deep yellow petals. Pkt. 15 cts.

Scabiosa-flowered, Mixed. Tufted center with a collar of wide petals. Mixed colors—orange, yellow, dull red, carmine and other shades. Pkt. 15 cts.

Tom Thumb, Mixed. Showy little flowers of red, orange, yellow, pink, and rose, on 4 to 6-inch plants. Excellent for pots, borders, and the rock-garden. Pkt. 15 cts.

Blaze. The new and sensational Zinnia. See inside back cover for color illustration and price.

CHOICE ZINNIA COLLECTION

Have fun and pleasure from a Zinnia garden. To make this easy for you, we have worked up an outstanding collection of finest Zinnias. We have a large package containing six 6 x 9-inch packets portraying the exact color of each variety. Here is a value of 80 cts. for the low price of 60 cts., postpaid.



PETUNIA,
Comanche



General List of Annuals

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE PRICED

- African Daisy (Arctotis).** Daisy-like flowers from July to frost. Fine for cutting. 2 ft. Special mixture.
- Ageratum, Dwarf Compact, Blue Cap.** A fine dwarf bedding plant 4 inches high, with heads of lavender-blue flowers. Plant in full sun, or half-shade.
- A., Blue Perfection.** Large heads of deep blue flowers. 9 in.
- Alyssum, Sweet.** Fragrant masses of pure white bloom. An excellent dwarf plant for borders and window-boxes.
- A., Violet Queen.** Flowers bright violet, on a 4-inch plant.
- Bachelor's Button (Centaurea).** Long-stemmed flowers fine for cutting, doing well in any soil. Double varieties, mixed.
- Balsam, Rose-flowered.** Bushy plant 2 to 3 feet tall, that is easily transplanted. Showy flowers produced in clusters. Plant in rich soil, in a sunny location, and give plenty of water.
- Calendula, Orange Shaggy.** Brilliant orange blooms with deeply fringed petals. 1½ ft.
- C., Double Varieties, Mixed.** Shades of yellow and orange.
- Calliopsis bicolor.** A daisy-shaped flower that is good for cutting. Yellow, with a garnet eye. 10 in.
- Candytuft (Iberis).** Fragrant trusses of white bloom. Needs plenty of water.
- C., Mixed Varieties.** Rose, pink, lilac shades.
- Canterbury Bells, Annual.** Bell-shaped flowers on long spikes. Mixed colors—pink, blue and white.
- Carnation, Chabaud's Giant Double Improved.** A fine strain, spicily fragrant. Mixed colors.
- Castor Bean (Ricinus).** Tropical-looking plants with ornamental foliage. Reaches 6 to 10 feet in height. Mixed varieties.
- Centaurea, Jubilee Gem.** Cornflower. Double, vivid dark blue blooms on a 12-inch plant; fine for edging. Foliage bright green.
- Chrysanthemum, Annual.** Double varieties, mixed.
- Clarkia elegans.** Choice double varieties in a wide range of color. Likes some shade.
- Cleome (Spider Plant), Pink Queen.** Large flower head of clear pink. 4 ft.
- Cockscomb (Celosia cristata).** Flat velvety heads of bloom, often cut and dried for winter decoration. Mixed shades.
- Coleus, Choice Mixed.** Showy foliage plant. Pkt. 15 cts.
- Cosmos, Crested.** Extra early, beginning to bloom in July. Double, mixed colors. 2½ ft.
- C., Fiesta.** All-America Selection for 1952. Brilliant gold striped scarlet. Easy to grow; early; heat resistant. Free flowering. Pkt. 20 cts.
- C., Mammoth-flowering.** Extra early, blooming before frost. Choice mixture. 4 ft.
- C., Orange Flare.** Single flowers, bright orange in color, produced in July on long stems. 4 ft.



CENTAUREA, Jubilee Gem

- Dianthus, Double, Mixed (Chinese Pink).** Large loose flower clusters. Long blooming season.
- Dusty Miller (Centaurea).** White-foliaged plant for edging.
- Forget-me-not (Myosotis).** Favorite blue-flowered plant; fine for use as a ground-cover.
- Four o'clock (Marvel of Peru).** Red, yellow, and white, mixed. Erect, bushy plants 2 feet high.
- Gaillardia picta.** Daisy-like flowers in mixed colors. Grows in any soil. 1½ to 3 ft.
- Godetia, Double Azalea-flowered.** Showy flowers in long spikes, in shades of pink, mauve, rose, etc. Dwarf.
- Gypsophila (Baby's Breath), London Market Improved.** Large pure white flowers.
- Heliotrope (Cherry Pie).** Fragrant clusters of bloom in mixed colors—violet, purple and white. Very free flowering.
- Lobelia gracilis.** Trailing plant with light blue flowers.
- Phlox, Large-flowering Annual Varieties, Mixed.** Large heads of bloom in choice colors. Branching plants 1 to 1½ feet tall.
- Poppy, Single American Legion.** Orange-scarlet, on long stems.
- P., Double Shirley.** Mixed colors. 2½ ft.
- P., Single Shirley.** Mixed colors; large, silky petals.
- Portulaca, Mixed (Sun-Plant).** Single blooms in bright, cheerful colors. A fine ground-cover for dry sunny places.
- Salpiglossis, Mixed (Painted-tongue).** Gay funnel-shaped flowers striped with gold, rose, scarlet and white. Plant in full sun. 2 ft.
- Salvia, Scarlet.** Looks well when planted in front masses of dark foliage. Pkt. 15 cts.
- Snow-on-the-Mountain (Euphorbia).** Showy foliage plant with masses of green leaves striped with white.
- Stock, Large-flowering Ten-Weeks.** Dwarf. Spikes of fragrant bloom in mixed colors.
- Strawflower.** Heads of little flowers often dried for winter decoration.
- Verbena, Large-flowering Hybrids, Mixed.** Good bedding plant. 1½ ft. Pkt. 15 cts.



POPPY, Single Shirley



Fulton's PlanTabbs provide rich, balanced, complete food and stimulating Vitamin B₁ in odorless, convenient tablets. Use them for beautiful gardens and lovely house plants. Will largely increase the yield from vegetable gardens. Box of 10 tablets 10 cts.; 30 tablets 25 cts.; 75 tablets 50 cts.; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1000 tablets \$3.50, post-paid.



Select Perennial Flower Seed

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE PRICED

Most hardy perennials grow readily from seed sown in the open ground from May to September. Seedlings should be transplanted after forming three or four leaves. They may be set in their permanent place and protected lightly the first winter, or they may be wintered over in a coldframe. Many of them will start to bloom before the annuals in the spring. Keep the dead flowers cut off to encourage more bloom.



FOXGLOVE (*Digitalis*)

By raising your own plants from seed, you can have a hardy perennial border at little cost. Perennials are the mainstay of the garden, and their ease of maintenance is especially appreciated.

- Alyssum, Gold Dust.** Yellow flowers in May on a 9 to 12-inch plant. For edging and the rock-garden.
- Anemone, St. Brigid (Windflower).** Double; mixed colors.
- Arabis alpina (Rock-Cress).** White flowers in April and May. Plant a foot high, for edging and the rock-garden. Pkt. 15 cts.
- Candytuft, Queen of Italy.** Masses of rosy lilac flowers. Shrubby plant with glossy green foliage.
- Canterbury Bells (Cup-and-Saucer).** Good border plant. Finest mixed colors.
- Columbine, Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-spurred Mixture.** A well-known strain.
- Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora.** Single yellow flowers on long stems for cutting.
- Delphinium, Blackmore & Langdon's Strain.** Magnificent spikes of bloom in mixed shades. Pkt. 15 cts.
- D., Mixed Hybrids.** Fine for the back of the border. Pkt. 15 cts.
- Foxglove (Digitalis).** Thimble-shaped flowers, spotted inside, hanging on 3 to 4-foot spikes. For the border. Mixed colors.
- Gaillardia grandiflora.** Large, single, daisy-like flowers in shades of red and bronze. Fine cut-flower from July to frost.
- Geum, Lady Stratheden.** Large, double golden yellow flowers. 1½ ft.
- G., Mrs. Bradshaw.** Scarlet. 1½ ft.
- Gypsophila paniculata.** Double white flowers. 3½ ft.
- Hollyhock, Double Varieties, Mixed.** A stately old-fashioned favorite for the back of the border. 6 to 9 ft.
- H., Single Mixed.** A good mixture of colors.
- Lupines, Mixed.** Graceful spikes of blue and pink flowers. They grow best in rich soil without any lime.
- Mexican Firebush (Kochia) or Summer Cypress.** Feathery little bushes of green, turning crimson. 2½ ft.

- Mignonette (Reseda).** Very fragrant; special mixture.
- Mourning Bride (Scabiosa).** Large flowers on long stems. Fine for cutting from June to September.
- Nierembergia, Purple Robe.** Very fine for edging and rock-gardens.
- Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist).** Double, blue and white blooms; feathery foliage.
- Painted Daisy (Chrysanthemum carinatum).** Mixed colors; flowers 3½ inches across.
- Phlox decussata.** Brilliant heads of flowers make a colorful display in the hardy border in late summer. 3 ft.
- Poppy, Oriental (Papaver orientale).** Large, bright blooms in mixed shades.
- Pyrethrum (Feverfew).** Single and double varieties in mixed colors, in May and June. Plant in rich soil in a sunny location. Pkt. 15 cts.
- Scabiosa, Imperial Giant, Blue Moon.** All-America Selection. Double; deep lavender-blue. 3 ft.
- Shasta Daisy, Conqueror.** Pure white blooms freely produced in July. Plant in the sun in rich soil. 3½ ft.
- Snapdragon, Rustproof, Mixed.** Many colors. Pkt. 15 cts.

SEEDS OF ANNUAL CLIMBERS

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

- Balloon Vine.** A rapidly growing annual climber producing white flowers, followed by inflated seed-pods.
- Canary-bird Vine.** Small, fringed bright yellow blooms.
- Cathedral Bells (Cobaea; Cup-and-Saucer Vine).** Purple and white bell-shaped flowers. Grows as much as 30 to 50 feet in a season.
- Cypress Vine.** Brilliant scarlet, star-shaped flowers 1½ inches long. Delicate, fern-like foliage.
- Kudzu Vine.** Rosy purple flowers in August. Large foliage.
- Morning-glory, Heavenly Blue.** Shining sky-blue flowers.
- M., Scarlett O'Hara.** Carmine.
- M., Imperial.** Very large blooms in mixed colors. Sow in the open ground when the weather has become warm.
- Scarlet Runner Bean.** Bright red, pea-like flowers followed by pods of beans that are red when dry. Rapid grower.



MORNING-GLORY, Heavenly Blue



Wetsel's Roses and Shrubs

Ready About April 1

If Ordered By Mail, Add for Postage and Packing: 35 cts. each; 2 plants 50 cts.; 3 plants 55 cts.; 5 plants 60 cts.



ROSE,
Chrysler
Imperial

Two All-America Roses

We are featuring in color on the inside back cover the All-America Rose Selections for 1954—MOJAVE and LILIBET. Look them over before making up your order.

All Roses sold by us are guaranteed to grow. We leave it to the judgment of our customers whether proper care was given them. Also we are prepared to supply new plants to replace those that failed to grow last year.

Patented Roses (Gold Wrapped)

MONTHLY BLOOMING

Following varieties: \$2.50 each;
3 for \$7.15; 5 for \$10.90

- | | |
|--|---|
| Chrysler Imperial. Crimson-red. | Forty-niner. Bicolor. |
| Cl. Crimson Glory. Crimson. | Fred Howard. Yellow tinted pink. |
| Cl. Peace. Yellow flushed pink. | Helen Traubel. Pink. |
| | Peace. Yellow flushed pink. |

Following varieties: \$2.25 each;
3 for \$6.45; 5 for \$9.95

- | | |
|---|--|
| Capistrano. Bright pink. | Horace McFarland. Coppery pink. |
| Charlotte Armstrong. Cerise. | Ma Perkins. Salmon-pink Floribunda. |
| Cl. San Fernando. Scarlet climber. | Mirandy. Garnet-red. |
| Diamond Jubilee. Buff-yellow. | Nocturne. Cardinal-red. |
| Golden Pyramid. Cadmium-yellow pillar. | Sutter's Gold. Golden orange. |
| Lowell Thomas. Yellow. | |

Following varieties: \$1.95 each;
3 for \$5.65; 5 for \$8.75

- | | |
|--|---|
| American Flagship. Scarlet. | Shades of Autumn. Pink to yellow. |
| Eclipse. Golden yellow. | V for Victory. Yellow and red. |
| Katherine T. Marshall. Rose-pink. | World's Fair. Crimson Floribunda. |
| Pinocchio. Pink Floribunda. | Yellow Pinocchio. Yellow Floribunda. |
| Queen o' the Lakes. Blood-red. | |
| Rubaiyat. Rose-red. | |

SUPER FOIL PACK

Following varieties: \$1.50 each;
3 for \$4.35; 5 for \$6.90

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ami Quinard. Garnet. | Floradora. Scarlet Floribunda. |
| Charles K. Douglas. Scarlet. | K. A. Viktoria. White. |
| Cl. Red Radiance. Cerise-red climber. | Picture. Rose-pink. |
| Cl. Soeur Therese. Golden yellow climber. | President Herbert Hoover. Multicolor. |
| Ena Harkness. Crimson-scarlet. | Red Radiance. Cerise-red. |
| Etoile de Hollande. Bright red. | Soeur Therese. Golden yellow. |

VITA HUME PACK

Following varieties: \$1.35 each;
3 for \$3.75; 5 for \$5.90

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ami Quinard. Garnet. | Crimson Glory. Crimson. |
| Betty Uprichard. Pink and carmine. | Ena Harkness. Crimson-scarlet. |
| Blaze. Red climber. | Frensham. Scarlet Floribunda. |
| Caledonia. White. | Golden Charm. Yellow. |
| Charles K. Douglas. Scarlet. | McGredy's Scarlet. Scarlet. |
| Cl. Pres. Hoover. Multicolor climber. | Picture. Rose-pink. |
| Cl. Red Radiance. Cerise-red climber. | Poinsettia. Scarlet. |
| Cl. Soeur Therese. Golden yellow climber. | President Herbert Hoover. Multicolor. |
| Condesa de Sastago. Red and yellow. | Red Radiance. Cerise-red. |
| | Soeur Therese. Golden yellow. |
| | Talisman. Multicolor. |



Tri-Ogen Rose Food

A Rose Food made from organic (long-lasting) and inorganic (quickly available) materials. Contains 5 units of nitrogen to give healthy green foliage; 10 units of phosphorus for sturdy plants and roots; and 5 units of potash for bigger and better flowers. 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.00.



ROSE, Ma Perkins



Wetsel's Choice Bulbs and Plants

We Do Not Prepay Postage or Express Charges

DAHLIAS

Special Dahlia Mixture

Six outstanding varieties, wrapped to preserve bulb, in lithographed carton. They are in big demand. **At store \$1.20; post-paid \$1.35.**

- D Day.** Solid, true pink. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.15.
- Jane Cowl.** Shaggy copper and gold. A favorite for garden use. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.15.
- Jersey's Beauty.** Clear pink; long, stiff stems. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.
- Red Jersey.** Has same habit as Jersey's Beauty. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.
- Snow Storm.** White. One of the finest. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.15.
- The Commodore.** Bright lemon-yellow. Very profuse. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.
- Thomas A. Edison.** Deep royal purple; grand and striking. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.
- Watching Giant.** Easy to grow and always admired. Deep amber-yellow flowers attractively suffused with bright cadmium. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.

CACTUS TYPE, Black and Maroon.

SEMI-CACTUS, White.

POMPON VARIETIES. The more sought-after types in recent years. We have yellow, lavender and white.

du Pont Floral Dust

As you may expect from a du Pont product, Floral Dust is a genuinely effective preparation for control of both insects and diseases. Contains rotenone and methoxychlor for the control of insects and sulfa and Fermate for the control of diseases. Simple to apply by either dusting or spraying. 8-oz. gun 79 cts.; lb. \$1.15; 4 lbs. \$3.50.



GLOXINIA

SELECTED GLADIOLUS

Gladiolus Collection—Boxed

Our boxed or packaged bulb collections are becoming very popular. Like dahlias, these boxed Gladiolus collections sold in large quantities last year. Our 1954 supply will be even larger. **Box of 25 bulbs, \$1.10 at store; postpaid \$1.25.**

Jumbo Bulbs, 9 cts. each; 95 cts. per doz., except where noted

- Acca Laurentia.** Scarlet-orange with yellow throat.
- Elizabeth The Queen.** Beautiful lavender, ruffled.
- General Eisenhower.** Very large; hydrangea-pink.
- Gold Dust.** Deep yellow. Very early.
- June Bells.** A leading commercial white. Very large; good stem; very early.
- Konyenburgh.** Very large. Red.
- Mansoor.** Blood-red, with velvety shading.
- Montgomery.** New variety. Bright red.
- Morning Kiss.** Clear white with faint markings at throat.
- Picardy.** Coral-pink. Very popular.
- Ravel.** Violet-blue. A new variety with tall spikes.
- Salman's Glory.** Creamy white, carmine throat.
- Spic and Span.** Ruffled deep pink. Tall, heavy spike blooming even in hot weather.
- Tivoli.** Beautiful soft rose.
- Valeria.** One of the best reds.
- Yellow Herald.** Bright yellow.
- Gladiolus, Wetsel's Dependable Mixture.** 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.

Gladiolus Treatment for Winter Storage

Apply 4 ounces ($\frac{1}{4}$ pound) Para-Dichloro-Benzene (commonly known as Peach Borer Gas) to each 100 bulbs. Remove in three weeks and clean well to prevent burning. Then dust bulbs with 5% DDT Powder. Dust again at planting time with same powder.

Para-Dichloro-Benzene.....	Lb.	\$0 26
5% DDT Powder.....	25	

These chemicals cannot be mailed.

CANNAS

- City of Portland.** Glowing pink.
 - King Humbert, Yellow.** Flowers golden yellow, dotted red. Foliage green.
 - The President.** Immense glowing scarlet blooms. Rich green foliage.
- Your choice of these 3 varieties,
18 cts. each; \$1.75 per doz.**

TUBEROSE

Double Pearl. Fragrant, pure white flowers. Tubers are extra large and the finest stock obtainable. 10 cts. each; \$1.10 per doz.

BEGONIAS, Tuberos-Rooted

No other bulbous subject has increased in popularity over the past few years so much as these Begonias. Suitable for either indoor pots or outdoors, providing a continuous feast of beauty until cut down by frost. Our own crop created much favorable comment last year. **Double Camellia Type.** Orange, Pink, Red, Salmon, White and Yellow. **23 cts. each; 6 for \$1.20; \$2.25 per doz.**

GLOXINIAS

- Emperor William.** Violet bordered white.
- Emperor Frederick.** Scarlet bordered white.
- Mont Blanc.** Pure white.
- Violacea.** Blue and violet.
- Waterloo.** Pure red.

35 cts. each; 6 for \$1.80; \$3.45 per doz.

Wetsel's Adapted Alfalfa Seed

How to Plant

Sow 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre in March or April

Well-drained loam or clay soil, with no hardpan underneath, will grow Alfalfa when properly prepared. Lime should be applied to soil that is too acid. Two to five tons of ground limestone per acre is recommended; half of this quantity of burnt lime after plowing. A firm seedbed is essential for a good stand of Alfalfa, and the soil should, therefore, be prepared well ahead of planting time. Harrow the land frequently to destroy all weeds.

Alfalfa needs fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid and potash. When seeding, apply 600 to 800 lbs. or more of 0-14-6 fertilizer per acre, increasing the amount of potash on sandy soil. Top-dress established plantings each spring with 300 to 400 lbs. of 0-12-12 fertilizer per acre. Best results come from having the soil tested and adding the elements needed.

All Alfalfa seed has again declined in price, for the second straight year. As compared with two and three years ago, the price of seed is down 50 to 60 per cent. Some of the newer varieties are only about one-third of their former price. This will discourage production and doubtless stimulate demand, and the two factors may result in some price advance in due time.

BUFFALO ALFALFA

Certified Blue Tag

Buffalo Alfalfa is an improved strain of Kansas-grown seed developed from selected stocks from Kansas fields. Although in reality the same type of Alfalfa, it is an improved strain, being more resistant to wilt, blight and other diseases as a result of selecting the more healthy and vigorous stocks over a period of years.

It has demonstrated its superiority over the older or unimproved strains of so-called common Alfalfa, for in resisting wilt and producing more healthy stocks, it produces a greater yield and better quality of hay.

ATLANTIC ALFALFA

This comparatively new strain of Alfalfa is rapidly gaining favor among farmers. Consequently, a still larger demand is predicted for the coming year. While the supply of seed is said to be fairly large, the accelerated demand may result in some scarcity of seed, at least for late summer planting, before the 1954 crop is available. Where the Grimm strain is desired, it is highly recommended for Virginia and the Southeast.

KANSAS ALFALFA

U. S. VERIFIED

Whether Kansas-grown Alfalfa is worthy of the reputation and popularity that it has held during the past is questioned by some users, nevertheless, it is still widely used.

Inoculate with Nitragin

The best investment you can make in connection with the planting of alfalfa (as well as all legumes) is to inoculate the seed before planting. Leaves contain over three times as much protein as the stems. Inoculation increases both leaf area and protein content of the leaves.

ALFALFA—All F.O.B. Harrisonburg	Lb.	Bus.
Oklahoma, Approved, Common.....	\$0 38	\$22 20
Kansas, Verified	40	22 80
Utah, Common.....	38	22 10
Utah, Grimm.....	40	22 80
Du Puits	60	35 00
Buffalo, Affidavit	39	22 80
Buffalo, Certified	41	23 90
Atlantic, Certified.....	42	24 60
Ranger, Certified.....	43	25 20
Williamsburg, Certified.....	46	26 90



CERTIFIED BUFFALO ALFALFA

RANGER ALFALFA

Ranger is a very good strain of Alfalfa, being very popular in areas where unusual hardness is required. Because of the comparatively mild climate in this area, hardness is not required here; consequently the demand has been limited. For the time being we will try to maintain a moderate stock of seed.

WILLIAMSBURG

The demand for Williamsburg seed was rather persistent during the past year. Due to a limited supply, seed was exhausted early in the fall planting season. There have been no important developments regarding its merits, as compared with other strains. Thus far, its name has been the chief attraction. We look upon it as a good, well-adapted variety. Supply of seed will be much larger this year and the price incomparably lower.

CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA AND ARGENTINE

These origins are still available but due to a virtual collapse in the price of the higher kinds, they have lost their attractiveness. However, they are still suitable for short rotation of legume crops.

OKLAHOMA ALFALFA

APPROVED

Oklahoma-grown Alfalfa seed—that is the approved strain—gained much in popularity in the last couple of years.

We have sold and recommended it for more than thirty years and it has always given good results. Recently it has been recommended by the authorities at Blacksburg.

GRIMM ALFALFA

The chief difference between Grimm Alfalfa and the so-called Common strain is reflected in the root system and habit of growth.

The Common variety is characterized by a long, straight (and sometimes very large) root—often called a "tap" root. It has very few small, or feeder roots. In sharp contrast, Grimm roots are far more numerous, spread over a wider area, and are shorter.

Two Brand-New Strains

Two brand-new kinds of Alfalfa have made their appearance during the past year. They are **Du Puits** and **Vernal**. A small quantity of Du Puits is available and has been allotted to widely scattered areas of the country. We have a limited amount of seed in stock. Vernal is not yet available. It has been in the developing stage for 22 years. Almost fantastic claims are being made for both of these varieties, in regard to yield, hardness and disease resistance. Try some Du Puits now. We will have Vernal as soon as it is available.



CLOVERS

RED CLOVER

Has long been the leading Clover, especially where crops are rotated. It matures so early that it may be followed by a second crop such as additional hay, late pasture, or a cash crop from seed for which there is usually a ready demand.

Virginia Grown. 99.50% pure. Lb. 41 cts.; bus. \$24.10.

Central States. 99.25% pure. Lb. 39 cts.; bus. \$22.80.

MAMMOTH or SAPLING CLOVER

Widely used for seeding with timothy and then cut as hay. Maturing later than Red Clover, it ripens more uniformly with timothy. Produces a larger growth, resulting in greater tonnage on a given acre. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

Central States. 99.25% pure. Lb. 41 cts.; bus. \$24.10.

All of our Virginia-grown Red and Mammoth Clovers are cleaned over a special machine to remove many kinds of weeds. Order our Virginia seed.

KENLAND CLOVER

Certified Blue Tag

Because this is a recently developed strain, it is superior to so-called "old-time" Red Clover, which is still the leading variety. Plants are more healthy and vigorous, also more resistant to disease; consequently it generally produces a greater yield and in the final analysis yield is most important. Increased production has resulted in a price decline.

Certified, Blue Tag. Lb. 50 cts.; bus. \$29.10.

Kenland. Va. grown. Lb. 47 cts.; bus. \$27.90.

SWEET CLOVER

A very good crop to improve the soil, when it reaches a reasonable stand. It will grow in almost any kind of ground, but best results come when the land is amply limed and the seed inoculated. When sown in the spring, a nurse crop should be used, to help keep down weeds. Small grains such as oats or fall-sown grains are good for this purpose. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. of scarified or hulled seed per acre in late February, March and April. Usually either White or Yellow Blossom is available; Yellow is somewhat smaller and about ten days earlier than the White.

Yellow Blossom. 99.25% pure. Lb. 20 cts.; bus. \$10.75.

White Blossom. 99.25% pure. Lb. 19 cts.; bus. \$10.25.

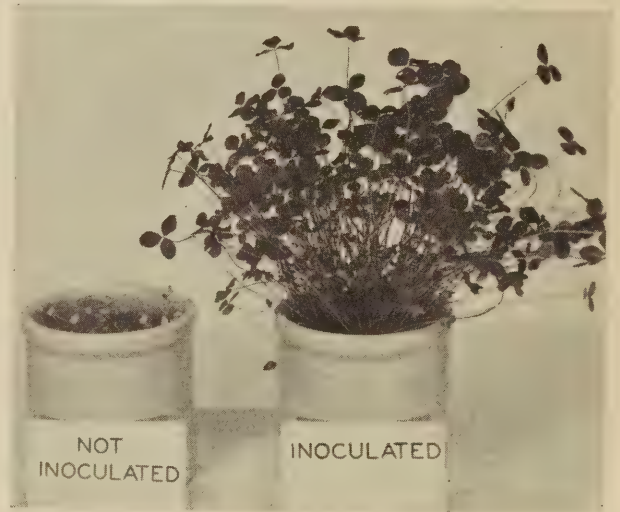
BOTH PREMIUM GRADE

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

For lawns and pastures. Produces a low, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet, but is more satisfactory when used in mixtures with other grasses. Sow in spring or fall, 8 to 12 lbs. per acre if planted alone. **98.50% pure.** Lb. 69 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.40.



LADINO CLOVER



See what a difference inoculation makes on legume crops? The results are similar on all crops. Use Nitragin at time of seeding all legumes.

LADINO CLOVER

Ladino is now so well established that it has assumed a permanent role in pasture mixtures. It is sometimes seeded alone, but usually with other grasses, notably orchard grass and/or fescue 31. Sow 1 to 2 lbs. per acre. Price is again much lower. It will sell this year at approximately one-fourth the price of some five years ago.

Certified. 99.60% pure. Lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.10.

Field inspected. 99.50% pure. Lb. 62 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.00.

ALSIKE CLOVER

A very hardy Clover that is growing more popular in recent years because it frequently takes hold where other Clovers fail, especially in low, wet soil or high gravel ground. It provides desirable hay, and is excellent for improving the soil. Sow 6 lbs. to the acre.

98.50% pure. Lb. 31 cts.; bus. \$17.50.

Alsike and White Dutch. Lb. 35 cts.; bus. \$19.80.

CRIMSON or SCARLET CLOVER

One of the best crops for green manuring, and furnishes fine pasture in fall, winter, and spring. It improves poor land and through its nitrogen-gathering properties restores the fertility of those that have been worn down by excessive cropping. May be planted in fall, spring, or summer. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre. **99.00% pure.** Lb. 22 cts.; bus. \$12.50.

Broadleaf Birdsfoot Trefoil

As noted here before, it is somewhat akin to Ladino, and some think that it is superior in several respects. For one thing, it is adapted to a wider variety of soil and climatic conditions. Another factor in its favor as pasture is that there is no known case of bloat on record. Lb. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$6.30.



Cyclone Seed Sowers

Regular—Seed Only.

\$4.20 postpaid; \$3.95 at store.

Heavy Duty—Seed or Fertilizer.

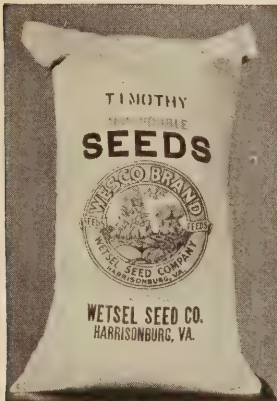
\$5.20 postpaid; \$4.85 at store.

Horn Sower

\$1.75 postpaid; \$1.55, not postpaid.



Wetsel's Dependable Grasses and Grass Mixtures



TIMOTHY

Well-known grass doing best on bottom lands, rich moist loams, and clay soil, but not on loose, sandy ground. Makes a good pasture when sown at the rate of 6 lbs. per acre, along with 6 lbs. sapling clover and 4 lbs. red-top.

Western. 99.60% pure. Lb. 21 cts.; bus. \$8.75.

Valley. 99.50% pure. Lb. 21 cts.; bus. \$8.75.

ORCHARD GRASS

A vigorous grass planted extensively by horse and cattle raisers, for it provides good grazing from spring until winter. If desired for hay it should be cut while in bloom; it will be ready for grazing again within a few weeks. Grows well in shady locations. Sow 14 lbs. per acre.

85.00% pure (onion free). Lb. 28 cts.; bus. \$3.70.

85.00% pure. Lb. 26 cts.; bus. \$3.40.

Hulled. Lb. 28 cts.; over 25 lbs., 27 cts. per lb.

RED-TOP or HERDS GRASS

Adapted to a wider range of soils than any other grass, but especially good on heavy, wet bottom land. Should always be included in mixtures for such types of land, whether for hay or for pasture. Sow 12 lbs. per acre if used alone. **92.00% pure.** Lb. 81 cts.; 25 lbs. \$20.00.

RYE GRASS (Italian or Domestic)

Well suited to winter lawns and for sowing on land infested with crab-grass. With proper moisture, will germinate in 6 to 8 days. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. Good results come from seeding in the fall and close clipping in the spring. Also excellent pasture and land-improver. Lb. 18 cts.; 100 lbs. \$15.90.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

One of the earliest grasses in spring, yielding valuable pasturage if planted on limestone or stiff soil. Since it requires a year or two to become firmly established, it is best to sow Blue Grass with other varieties. It is the base of all good lawn grass mixtures and withstands the coldest winters. Lb. \$1.58; bus. (14 lbs.) \$21.50.

MERION (B27) BLUE GRASS

A recently developed strain of Blue Grass that was released after years of testing by the Green Section of the U. S. Golf Association and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, working together in an effort to produce better turfs.

Twelve years of testing and observing Merion at Arlington Turf Gardens and the Bureau of Plant Industry have shown this strain to be vastly superior to ordinary commercial Blue Grass in resistance to leaf spot and weed invasion, growth habits, rate of spread, vigor, quality and appearance, heat and drought tolerance and in certain other respects. Lb. \$4.45.

KENTUCKY 31

This has become stabilized as a popular, valuable and widely used grass. In some areas, especially in the South, it is more used than orchard grass in pasture mixtures. Production has increased many times over each year and has now overtaken the demand; consequently, the price has suffered a drastic decline.

Va. Grown, Onion Free. Lb. 20 cts.; 100 lbs. \$18.75.

With Trace Onion. Lb. 19 cts.; 100 lbs. \$17.75.

Certified. Lb. 24 cts.; 100 lbs. \$22.50.



TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

Withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and the cold of winter. Starts growing early in spring and affords good grazing until late fall. If sown alone, use 18 to 22 lbs. per acre. In mixture, use 8 lbs. each of Oat Grass, orchard grass, and red clover. Hulled seed. Lb. 45 cts.

BROME GRASS

A long-lived perennial grass producing many underground root-stocks and making mats a foot or more in diameter. Most desirable for permanent pastures. Does best when sown broadcast in the spring, usually at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. per acre, but can also be sown in the fall with timothy and red-top.

Southern Strain. Lb. 33 cts.; 100 lbs. \$29.00.

SWEET SUDAN GRASS

Sweet Sudan is rapidly displacing the original, or "regular" Sudan. So much so, in fact, that we have dropped the latter.

It is sweet, juicy, and very palatable to livestock. This is demonstrated consistently. When planted side by side with Common Sudan, it is grazed to the ground by the cattle, while the Common Sudan is grazed down to the height of about one foot. In all cases the Sweet Sudan is eaten first. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. Broadcast on well-prepared ground. If sown early May it usually produces three cuttings before frost. Lb. 14 cts.; 50 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$12.50.

MISCELLANEOUS GRASS

Chewings Fescue. Lb. 68 cts.; 100 lbs. \$66.00.

Perennial Rye Grass. Lb. 21 cts.; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

Poa Trivialis. Lb. 92 cts.; 100 lbs. \$90.00.

USE ARASAN

Light and more or less chaffy kinds of grasses, listed on this page, are not legumes and cannot be inoculated with Nitragin. However, they can and should be treated with du Pont's ARASAN. Much better germination and larger yields result from treating with this disease-resistant product.

APPLY WEED KILLERS TO PASTURES

Pasture fields and grass crops in general are being greatly benefited by the application of the right kind of weed killing agents.

Inquire from us regarding the proper formula of 2-4D and 2-4-5T chemicals for a specific job; rate of application and when to use, also prices.



Wetsel's Grass Mixtures and Seed Oats

LESPEDEZA

Korean Lespedeza

By this time virtually every interested farmer is informed about Korean Lespedeza, its uses and characteristics. It is widely used for hay and pasture, grows 10 to 20 inches tall, depending on soil and weather, and ranks along with alfalfa in analysis and feed value. Although an annual crop, it will reseed itself, if cut in fall. Makes excellent pasture in midsummer without impairing seed crop. Also improves soil. Two short crops in succession have resulted in continued high price for seed. Sow 20 lbs. per acre on small grain or pasture.

Dodder-free seed. Lb. 27 cts.; 100 lbs. \$25.75.
2 Dodder per oz. Lb. 26 cts.; 100 lbs. \$25.25.
3 Dodder per oz. Lb. 26 cts.; 100 lbs. \$24.75. } **Unhulled Seed**
Hulled Seed. Dodder Free. Lb. 28 cts.; 100 lbs. \$26.75.

Sericea Lespedeza

A drought-resistant soil-improver for almost any soil. After the first year will yield two to four tons of field-cured hay per acre each year. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. of unhulled seed per acre from January through March; 20 lbs. of hulled or scarified seed in April or May.

Hulled Seed. Dodder Free. Lb. 34 cts.; 100 lbs. \$33.00.

Kobe Lespedeza

Until recently it was thought that the growing season in the valley and other high-altitude areas to the west was too short for Kobe Lespedeza; hence its use has been on a very limited scale. More recently it has been realized that the season is long enough for production of hay. Its use is, therefore, on the increase and promises to expand still more. It responds to fertile land much better than Korean. Consequently, higher average yields of hay are experienced. Yields of 60 to 100 bales per acre are reported, against 30 to 60 bales for Korean.

Dodder-Free Seed......Lb. 29 cts.; 100 lbs. \$28.00.



OATS

DON'T GIVE UP—ON PASTURE!

Needless to say, cattle consume most of the pasture. With cattle prices sharply lower and other related farm revenue curtailed, the rapidly expanding "pasture movement" has slowed down to a walk.

This, we believe, is all wrong. True, it costs an appreciable amount of hard cash to establish a good pasture field, or to revitalize an old one. And when income drops sharply, many feel that it is prudent or necessary to curtail expenditures. But in farming, as in a so-called "business" (although farming, too, is a business) a distinction should be made between operating expenses and capital expenses. The latter is an investment, not an expense.

And whether we are farming or operating a public business, if we are going to succeed in the long run, we must keep our production facilities up to an efficient level. This requires courage, and plenty of it!

The farmer who allows his cattle herd to become depleted or to decline in quality, and permits his pasture acreage to deteriorate during the next year or so, just because his income has been curtailed, will surely be making a big mistake.

For some years now we have been singing a song entitled "Pasture is the Cheapest Feed." If that is true—and it is true—then pasture is even more necessary and more precious when cattle prices are low than when they are high. Besides, prices will right themselves and improve within the next one to three years. If we have no cattle, or poor-quality cattle and/or no pasture, we will not get back the money we lost. So let's not give up!

This is not the time to quit or become discouraged. Keep up your pasture acreage and keep the quality to a high standard. If you have to borrow money for seed and fertilizer, do it. You will be glad that you did.

WETSEL'S PERMANENT HAY AND PASTURE MIXTURE NO. 7

Consisting of Ladino Clover, Orchard Grass, Kentucky 31 Fescue, Approved Alfalfa, Alsike Clover, Timothy and Korean Lespedeza.

Designed for fall or spring sowing on grain crops or pasture land needing improvement. It should be borne in mind that once a good grass stand is established, future results will depend largely on how

well you treat the pasture or hay field. If a high level of fertility prevails, the method and intensity of grazing will determine the life of stand. If grazed or cut below 3 to 4 inches, plants are weakened, making recovery slow. On grain crops sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Other areas, use same quantity, adding 10 pounds Rye Grass. Lb. 24 cts.; 100 lbs. \$23.15. Treated with Arasan, 1 cent higher.



Wetsel's Oats, Barley, Forage Crops

SPRING OATS

Sow 64 to 96 lbs. per acre
(2 to 3 bus.)

Oats has developed into a major spring crop. Winter varieties should be seeded February 1 to March 15, spring varieties from mid-March to mid-April. We treat all of our Seed Oats with du Pont's Ceresan, to control smut and other diseases.

Winter or Spring Varieties

Arlington. One of the newer winter strains. Has produced high yields in upper South, which includes Virginia. Can be seeded fall or spring.

Fulgrain. Very popular winter variety in Eastern States. Early maturing; disease resistant. Stools well, with vigorous growth. Stands up well, for easy combining. Heads large and well filled for high yields.

Andrew. One of most recently developed spring varieties. Adapted to upper South—Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland. Out-yielded all other varieties in some tests. Early maturing. Big open heads, with yellow grain. Tall, strong stalks. Probably the best spring variety. Supplies for coming season are limited.

Clinton (No. 11 and 59). Has been a very popular Spring Oats for some years. Both No. 11 and 59 are improvements over original strain. Early maturing, of medium height, often remaining green when ripe, thus enhancing value of straw for feed.

	Certified Bus.	Wesco Brand Bus.
Arlington.....		
Fulgrain.....		1 95
Andrew.....	2 10	
Clinton No. 11 and 59.....	1 90	1 80

5 bags (15 bus.) or more, 2 cts. less

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Extensively used as pasture for cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry. In a good season will continue to grow after being grazed. Sow in spring, 4 to 5 lbs. per acre in rows or 8 to 10 lbs. when broadcast. Lb. 18 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Larger quantities, 16 cts. per lb.

HAIRY VETCH

Valuable as a winter cover crop to fertilize the soil, to prevent leaching, and also to furnish forage. A good mixture often used in the spring is 15 lbs. Vetch and 1½ bus. oats per acre. If sown alone, plant 50 to 60 lbs. per acre. Lb. 22 cts.; bus. \$12.50.

MILLET

Millet requires fertile soil and good growing conditions. Sown with cowpeas or soy beans, use 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or 30 lbs. per acre if seeded alone for hay. Where a seed crop is desired, sow only 20 lbs. Drill or broadcast from May to July. Lb. 13 cts.; bus. \$5.50.

BROOM CORN

Standard Evergreen. Grows 8 to 10 feet high and yields heavy straight brush free from large center stems. Ready to cut in 90 to 100 days. Lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70.

SUGAR CANE (For Syrup)

Sugar Drip. Large growth, often yielding up to 65% of its total weight in juice. Well adapted to this territory. Lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65.

Early Orange. Excellent for both forage and sorghum. Lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65.

SOY BEANS

On the farm Soy Beans may be mixed with other grains to make a high-protein feed. As a hay, they are similar to alfalfa in feed value. The best time for planting is from late May to July 15, but it may be done as late as August 15. Sow 60 to 90 lbs. per acre broadcast, or 45 to 60 lbs. in drills. Be sure to inoculate—use Nitragin.

VIRGINIA (Brown). Matures in about 125 days. Also a popular variety in this section. Is well known for its excellent hay and ensilage. Well-filled pods borne on strong vines, easy to cut and cure. Ask for prices.

WILSON (Black). Matures in about 120 days. By far the most popular variety in this territory. Used primarily as a hay crop. Makes an excellent green manure. A small-seeded kind, bearing pods well above the ground. Bus. \$4.80; 10-bus. lots, \$4.70 per bus.

S-100. (Yellow.) A rather new variety in the East but has already acquired many loyal friends. One of the earliest maturing varieties, which especially commends it to the higher-altitude, short-season areas. High yielder of uniform medium height, standing up well. Yellow, small to medium seeds. Seldom shatters at harvest. Bus. \$4.75.

SPRING BARLEY

Moore Variety

Wesco Brand. Our stock was grown in the valley from Certified seed. It was a fine crop and created much attention in a vicinity where grown. Sow as early as possible in spring, preferably in early March. Use a high potash content fertilizer. Mix 150 lbs. Nitrate of Soda per ton of fertilizer. Can be applied when seeded or as top dressing later on.

Our stock has been treated with Ceresan to resist smut and other diseases. This treatment also retards mold and decay of seed in ground, thereby improving germination. Bus. \$2.75.

COWPEAS

A highly nutritious forage crop that makes excellent feed for horses and cattle, as well as cheap enrichment for the soil. For the latter purpose, cut the vines and use them as hay; then plant whatever crop is to follow in the stubble and roots. Since Cowpeas have a tendency to loosen the soil, seed can usually be harrowed in, making plowing unnecessary. Sow 60 to 90 lbs. per acre between May 20 and July 15. Be sure to inoculate the seed with Nitragin before planting.

Mixed Cowpeas. A mixture of good varieties is usually more satisfactory, especially for soil improvement, for the combination is better able to withstand extremes of weather. Bus. \$6.25.



FIELD OF SOY BEANS

Note difference between portion of field inoculated (left) and not inoculated.



Seed Inoculations and Disinfectants



Seed Disinfectants



Arasan

A seed disinfectant and protectant for all kinds of vegetables, flowers, bulbs, clovers, alfalfa, soy beans, light grasses, lawn grass, etc. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; 8 ozs. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$3.20; 10 lbs. \$11.50; 100-lb. drum \$115.00.

Ceresan M



The standard of comparison when experiment stations test effectiveness of seed fungicides. For more than 20 years Ceresan has been the accepted seed treatment for grains and cotton and is still the leader for controlling disease, improving stands and yields. 14 ozs. \$1.25; 3 lbs. \$3.55; 40 lbs. \$35.85; 100 lbs. \$85.00.

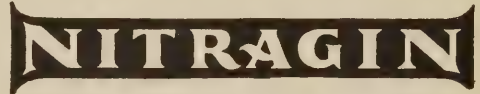
Semesan Bel

Easy, quick dip treatment for seed potatoes, Irish and Sweet. Costs only about 21 cents an acre. Generally reduces seed-piece decay, seed-borne scab, and rhizoctonia. No mussy soaking; just dip, drain, dry, and plant. One pound treats 60 to 80 bushels of seed. 2-oz. pkg. 50 cts.; 1b. can \$2.30; 4-lb. can \$7.50.



CONVERT LEGUME SEEDS INTO FERTILIZER PLANTS

by
Inoculating with



Build Up Your Soil

Inoculate Your Legumes with Nitragin

COMBINATION CULTURE

For Alfalfa and All Clovers—Sweet, Red, Medium, Mammoth, Alsike, White Dutch, Ladino, Crimson (A-B).

1-bus. size \$0 55
2-bus. size 95

For Soy Beans.

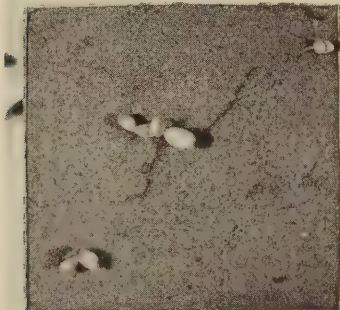
Small size (inoculates up to 120 lbs.) \$0 40
5-bus. size 60
25-bus. size (one can) 2 70

For Lespedeza (L)

100-lb. size \$0 55

Garden Size

Garden Peas and Beans, also Sweet Peas.
Can (enough for 8 lbs.) \$0 15



Showing treated and untreated seed

Motion Picture Films Available

We can supply motion picture films of about 25-minute length on a variety of interesting and illuminating subjects, pertaining to soil preparation and growing flowers and vegetables. Also on the cleaning and processing of farm seeds, farm weed control, insect and disease control on flowers, vegetables and farm crops.

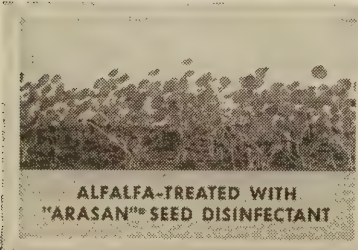
These films are much in demand by Garden Clubs, Farm Clubs, 4-H Clubs, Ruritan and other service clubs.

In addition to the films, we supply a projector and a member of our staff who is qualified to discuss virtually all phases of agriculture, horticulture, plant insects and diseases, weed control, and the source of seeds and their adaptation.

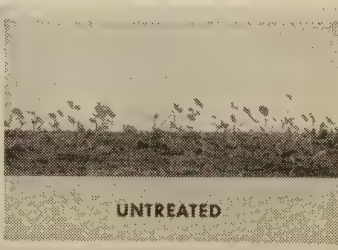
Requests should be made to us at least 30 days before the scheduled meeting.



RED CLOVER root with nodules produced by NITRAGIN inoculation. NITRAGIN bacteria within the nodules aid in producing higher protein hay, increased yields, and richer soil.



ALFALFA-TREATED WITH "ARASAN" SEED DISINFECTANT



UNTREATED

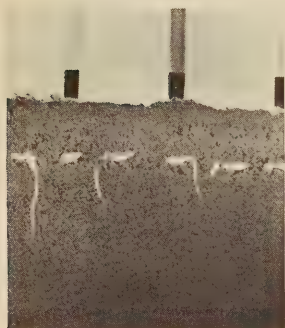


Eastern Experimental Station Soybean Field. Left, not inoculated, right, inoculated with NITRAGIN.



Krilium-Magic Soil Conditioner-Sprayers

4th DAY

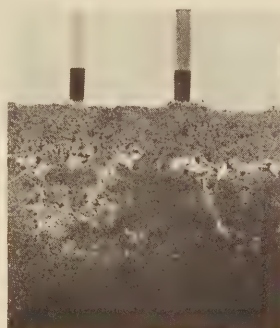


UNTREATED



TREATED

8th DAY



UNTREATED



TREATED

You probably have heard in one place or another about soil conditioners, the development of which was first announced very early in 1952 by Monsanto Chemical Company, whose product is sold under the name of Krilium.

But unless you are a rare person, you are most likely only vaguely informed about this far-reaching advancement in the conditioning of soil.

In the first place, you are probably confused about how it functions, how it is applied and what effect it has on the soil. Much of the confusion that prevails is the result of fantastic and unwarranted claims that were made for the products of several get-rich-quick firms. When their products failed to meet the claims made for them, the users were disillusioned and disappointed and deeply resentful. Needless to say, they told their friends that soil conditioners are a fraud and that they will not condition the soil as claimed.

For a while, this retarded the sale and use of all soil conditioners, good products included. But this attitude soon gave way to more rational views and better understanding.

Things have now settled back to a point not far from where they started. Like all new industries, this one had its fling and has now become pretty well stabilized. From here on, its growth will be more solid, sensible, stable and profitable to both manufacturers and users.

KRILIUM-The Original and Now the Leader

Krilium was the original soil conditioner. For some months it was the only one on the market. Within a short time some thirty or more came on the market, but most of them were identical in content, sold under a different trade name. A majority of these legitimate brands and—as far as we know—all of the fake products have now fallen by the wayside.

And we are informed that nearly all of the remaining brands are packaged under a franchise from Krilium's maker, the Monsanto Chemical Company, to whom a royalty is paid. In any event, Krilium is now the leading soil conditioner by a wide margin. We expect it to stay way out in front. The reasoning behind that statement would make a long story, but in the essence it is rooted in "know-how," economical production, intensive educational promotion and broad, efficient distribution.

Function of Soil Conditioners

In reality, soil conditioners do not condition the soil. Instead they stabilize it. That is, after you work the soil into a pulverized or granular condition, Krilium will keep it there for a long time—several years, if adequately and properly applied. A full understanding and acceptance of these facts is very important. When you fully understand the function of soil conditioners, you can use them with profit and genuine satisfaction. Other fundamental facts you should know are: Krilium contains no plant food. It only provides artificial organic matter or serves as a substitute for organic matter. It serves no purpose on sandy soil nor on clay soil that contains adequate organic matter.

It is clay soil without adequate organic matter that needs Krilium. A good illustration is provided by photos 1 and 3 above, 4 and 8 days respectively after planting. Note the hard, putty-like condition of the seed bed and poor progress being made in emergence of seedlings. Then look at illustration 2 and 4. 4 and 8 days after planting. Lack of space forbids illustrations of more advanced stages of plants, including improved foliage and increased yields.

Rate of application: For satisfactory results, soil should be treated 3 inches deep, at the rate of one pound of Merloam (25% strength) for each 16 square feet. To treat 6 inches deep, as required by some plants, double the quantity.

If Loamaker (100% strength) is used, one-fourth the quantity is sufficient.

Liquid Krilium is designed mainly for field crops, notably those that are planted in rows, such as corn. It is applied in narrow strips, directly over the row, after seed has been planted. The effect is temporary, serving only to prevent the forming of a hard crust and thereby aiding emergence of seedlings. An entire acre of row crops can thus be treated for six to eight dollars.

Merloam—25%	1-oz. pkg. (for potted plants)	\$0 29
	Lb. (small flower beds)	1 39
	5 lbs. (for larger areas)	4 95
Loamaker 100%	10 lbs. (for larger areas)	25 00
Liquid	Gal. (mainly for row crops)	7 50
	5-gal. can	29 60
	54-gal. drum	200 00

See page 26 for our offer to supply motion picture films on Krilium.

Sprayers and Dusters

Hand Sprayers

Blizzard, Copper, Continuous	\$4 40
Chapin, Copper; single nozzle	3 10
Chapin, Copper; double nozzle	3 35
No. 403-ND, Master Fog, Tin, Qt.	43
No. 431, Comet, Tin, Qt.	1 04
No. 436, Cardinal, 3 qts.	1 90

Dusters

No. 806, Roto Power, 2 nozzles, 2 elbows, four 15-inch telescoping tubes. New and improved design	\$27 75
No. 1-A, Stauffer Knapsack	14 95
No. 766, Hudson, Admiral, 24-inch extension nozzle	1 87
No. 612, Patrol	1 45

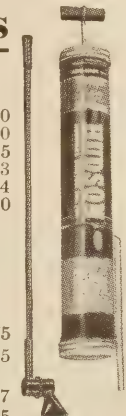
Pressure Sprayers

No. 293-G, Galvanized, 3 3/4 gal.	\$7 65
No. 335-G, Galvanized, 3 3/4 gal.	10 15
No. 220-G, Bugwiser	7 25
No. 36 Sunshine (Wheelbarrow)	21 25

Hudson Flame Throwers

No. 711A	\$21 75
--------------------	---------

(Are becoming very popular)





WETSEL'S Adapted Seed Corn Hybrids

U. S. 13

(110 DAYS)

Frankly, we are somewhat amazed to continue to find that wherever Hybrid Corns are being judged for quality and measured or weighed for yield, old U. S. 13 is usually "among those present" in top-honor circles.

In the adjoining column, for instance, is a picture of Mr. Mack Ward who won the Sweepstake prize for best 10 ears at Richmond's Rural Exposition. That is convincing enough, we think, of real merit, but examine closely the size of these ears and their well-matured and uniform character, then remember the very dry season that prevailed during the latter stages of the 1953 growing season.

Further evidence of the performance of U. S. 13 during last year's very poor season comes from the annual Corn yield contest sponsored by the Rockingham Ruritan District. In that contest, supervised by County Agent Mr. Ken Peterson, U. S. 13 captured three of the four top prizes, with yields ranging from 108 to 128 bushels per acre. Such yields in a season like 1953 are very impressive.

Is it any wonder, then, that this hybrid should continue to lead all other individual varieties in this area? We sell a lot of many other varieties of hybrids, but none of them equal the volume of 13.

As we've said before, this is probably because it is adapted to a wide range of soil fertility and because its medium maturity and medium fodder appeal to the needs and fancy of an equally wide range of individual farmers.

OHIO C-54

(Early—About 95 Days)

As an early Corn, it has demonstrated outstanding vigor, which makes it comparatively free of wilt, blight and disease, with the result that the stock remains relatively green during the period that the ear is maturing and ripening. It thus has a tendency to produce bigger and fuller ears of well-developed kernels.

Because of shorter maturity, with less demand on the fertility of the soil, it can be planted closer together, with more rows and more stalks in the hill. When this is done, the yield compares very favorably with most of the later Corns, including U. S. 13. It is on the recommended list of the Extension Department, which should be sufficient.

V. P. I. 645

As the name clearly indicates, it was developed at the Blacksburg Experimental Station, being first released for 1952 planting season. Neither of the two intervening seasons was conducive to a full expression of its fundamental characteristics, hence more time will be needed before passing judgment on its relative quality and yielding ability. Thus far, we feel that the name has been its chief attraction.

Said to be a little later than U. S. 13 in maturity. Silks about the same time as 13 but usually contains more moisture at harvest time. Resistant to stock rot and to leaf blights common in Virginia. Stands up well and yields well.



Mr. Mack Ward of Leesburg, Va., who produces the Ward's Corn Hybrids offered by us, with his 10 ears of U. S. 13, which won the Sweepstakes honors in that class at the Atlantic Rural Exposition at Richmond last fall.

U. S. 262

A fairly late-maturing hybrid that we have carried for a number of years. Has some loyal friends but has never developed into a volume seller for us here in the Valley and adjacent territory. Very popular in Tidewater Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. Stalks are large and erect.

U. S. 99-A

A fairly late-maturing Corn requiring, as a rule, 120 to 125 days, which has been used in this locality for some years. It has never been a big seller with us because it is too late for most situations and because a large, late-maturing Corn requires good soil. It is generally used where a large tonnage of fodder is desired, often for ensilage. Essentially 99-A, which we are offering this year, is about the same as just plain 99, but the 99-A is regarded as an improvement over the old strain.

ILLINOIS 200

Maturity about 120 days. Stalks somewhat larger than U. S. 13, as you might expect. Ear longer but somewhat smaller. Like most late-maturing and large-foddered Corn, it produces best results on fertile or bottom soils. It is a good combination Corn, for either ensilage or husking for crib.

HYBRID SEED CORN PRICES

TESTED—GRADED—TREATED—BAGS INCLUDED

	F.O.B. HARRISONBURG			POSTPAID up to 150 miles		
	Gal.	½bus.	Bus.	Gal.	½bus.	Bus.
U. S. 13—Certified Illinois or Ohio-Grown	\$1 25	\$4 65	\$9 25	\$2 04	\$5 99	\$11 70
U. S. 13—Certified Virginia—Ward's	1 30	5 00	10 00	2 09	6 54	12 45
U. S. 262—Certified Virginia-Grown	1 35	5 30	10 50	2 14	6 64	12 95
U. S. 357—Certified Virginia-Grown	1 35	5 30	10 50	2 14	6 54	12 95
U. S. 99-A—Certified Virginia-Grown	1 35	5 30	10 50	2 14	6 54	12 95
Illinois 200—Certified Virginia-Grown	1 30	5 00	10 00	2 09	6 54	12 45
Ohio C-54—Certified Ohio-Grown	1 30	5 00	10 00	2 14	6 64	12 45
V. P. I. 645—Certified Virginia-Grown	1 40	5 50	11 00	2 19	6 84	13 45

DeKalb HYBRID CORNS



DeKalb Yield Proved for over 14 Years Nation-wide Basis

More DeKalb Corn Sold Than Any Other Brand

Last year we editorialized about Hybrid Corns in general. We pointed out that the day of sensational Corn is over; that the Hybrid Corn industry has become relatively stable. Much research and breeding is being done and will surely continue to be done over coming years. New Corns and still better strains will be produced. But the pioneering age has passed.

What does this mean? For one thing, it means that more experienced hands are now producing hybrids than was the case ten or even five years ago. Consequently, the average quality and yielding ability of hybrids that are sold the country over are higher than they used to be. The totally inexperienced and incompetent producer has, for the most part, been eliminated.

Nevertheless, as we pointed out last year, the most skilled breeders and producers and consistency of performance of the Corn they offer are still of prime importance.

This is primarily a DeKalb page. At the same time, we want to be objective, informative and entirely fair about what we have to say. We stated here last year that we considered DeKalb to be superior in skill to about 95 per cent of producers. We still believe that, but we also consider Funk, listed on the following page, as well as growers of the open-formula hybrids on the preceding page, to belong in that group.

Grouped below are DeKalb Corns in order of their general maturity. The number denotes relative maturity and size of fodder.

404-A—406—455—609

These are early-maturing and small-foddered Corns, 404-A being the earliest. Can be planted very late and still mature before frost. If planted early, they can be harvested in time to plant early fall crops. Medium or flat kernels (all numbers): pk. \$3.20; bus. \$12.50.

404-A available also in thick flat (TFZ) kernels: pk. \$2.40; bus. \$9.40.

816—825—837—840—847 850

Medium maturity and medium fodder but good ear—all these characteristics varying with fertility of soil, time of planting and weather conditions. They are primarily for the crib. Available in flat grains: pk. \$3.00; bus. \$11.50. **DEKALB HYBRIDS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE THROUGH OUR AUTHORIZED DEALERS.**

898

Somewhat later in maturity than previous group. Fodder also somewhat larger. It makes a good combination Corn, for either husking or ensilage, or both from same field. Should be confined to fields in high state of fertility. Flat grains: pk. \$3.00; bus. \$11.50.

Prices are f.o.b. Harrisonburg. If ordered to be sent by Parcel Post, within 150 miles, add 79 cts. per pk. and \$2.45 per bus.

Consult your Postmaster for rates beyond 150 miles.

1002—1022—1050

Large-foddered strains and consequently late maturing. In this territory they are used primarily for ensilage. Producing a good ear as well, they make a good rich silage, providing a lot of grain with stalk. For best results, soil should be pretty good. Flat grains: pk. \$3.00; bus. \$11.50.

WHITE HYBRIDS 923

A widely adapted and used white hybrid in the DeKalb line. Produces high quality, medium-dent grain on a wide range of soils. Has been highly regarded in this area for some years. Pk. \$3.30; bus. \$12.70.



FUNK G

**“Consistently
Good Year
After Year”**



16-Year Record Through Virginia

FUNK G-91

Introduced last year in response to the urgent demand of Virginia farmers for a high-yielding, good-quality early Funk G Hybrid. Will reach complete maturity in 100 to 105 days and is known as a “hard little fighter” under adverse conditions. Ears are big and long, placed low on short stalks, making it ideal for either mechanical or hand picking. Adapted to a wide range of soils.

FUNK G-98

Produces one large, long ear of uniform thickness from butt to tip. Contains the famous inbred 67 from Lancaster County Sure Crop. Excellent stalk qualities that permit it to stand up when many others fall under insect and disease attacks. Recommended for medium to higher fertility soils.

FUNK G-99

Also a comparatively recent development that contains the inbred 67 from Lancaster County Sure Crop. Has been a top yielder in tests conducted in the Valley. Does an excellent job on soils of low fertility but, of course, will do better on soils of higher fertility. Produces one very long ear per stalk and requires 110 to 115 days for full maturity.

FUNK G-134A

Starts off very fast in spring and keeps right on growing. Produces lots of dark green foliage, giving it eye appeal during growing season. Ears exceptionally long and covered well on tips with husks. Has outstanding ability to stand up under severe insect attacks and wind-storms. Best adapted to soils of medium to higher fertility. Requires about 120 days for full maturity and resists corn-borers.

FUNK G-136

Said to combine more outstanding qualities than any other. Beautiful bright yellow ears placed low on short stalks. Some farmers regard it as being “tailor made” for mechanical picking. Has a vast root system, giving it unusual standing ability. Does well on soil of low fertility but better on rich land.

FUNK G-704

An outstanding late variety of yellow Corn, recommended for late harvest or ensilage. Requires about 125 days for full maturity but can be harvested earlier for the silo. Is also a high-yielding Corn, as late varieties go, and consequently provides high-quality ensilage. Ears hang downward, thus preventing water from lodging inside the husk. Has unusual standing ability, which is especially desirable in a late Corn.

1954 PRICES

ALL FUNK VARIETIES,
FLAT KERNELS.

Bus. \$11.65

F. O. B.
Harrisonburg

WETSEL'S STANDARD CORNS

Widely Used for Over 50 Years

Pennsylvania (Lancaster) Sure Crop. 110 to 120 days. A well-known sort in continued demand.

Reid's Yellow Dent. Certified, 120 days. Reid's Yellow Dent strains are the most popular yellow Corn, especially in the East. Usually produces show-type ears ten or so inches long. Deep grain, wedged close in a medium size red cob. High shelling per cent. Good yield, high feeding value.

Bloody Butcher. 100 to 110 days. A well-known and, in some sections, popular Corn. A persistent, limited demand prevails each

year, despite the wide use of corn hybrids. Kernels are thick, wide and stubby; characterized by faint streaks of red.

Eureka. 115 days. A first-class sort for either ensilage or feeding, if allowed to mature.

Pamunkey. An extra-heavy producer. Strong, vigorous stalks 13 to 15 feet high; usually bears two large ears.



STANDARD FIELD CORN PRICES

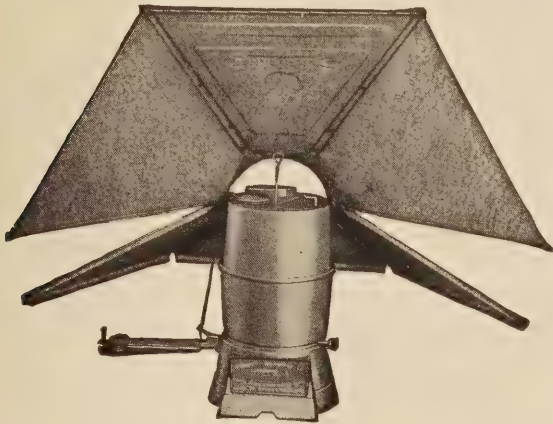
F. O. B. HARRISONBURG

	Pk.	Bus.
Reid's Yellow Dent	\$1 20	\$4 50
Penna. Sure Crop, Pennsylvania Grown	1 35	5 20
Bloody Butcher	1 20	4 75
Boone County White	1 30	5 00
Hickory King	1 35	5 25
Ensilage, Eureka	1 35	5 25
Ensilage, Old Virginia	1 20	4 75
Ensilage, Pamunkey	1 40	5 50

By Parcel Post add 79 cts. per pk.; \$1.34 per 1/2 bus.; \$2.45 per bus.



Wetsel's Modern Poultry Supplies



Buckeye Coal-Burning Brooder

- No. 119-A. 62-in. Canopy. Capacity 700. Holds 60 lbs. coal\$39 25
- No. 120-A. 62-in. Canopy. Capacity 1000. Holds 72 lbs. coal 42 22

Buckeye Oil and Gas Brooders

- Oil. The New Master V8-72.\$40 50
- Gas. X-172-PN (For bottle or natural gas) 33 75
(Larger quantities somewhat lower)

Warner Gas Brooders

- No. 672-G. 72-in. hover\$40 50
(Ten or more somewhat lower)

Wood-Burning Brooders

Wood-Burning Brooders reliable, economical, clean, safe, and easily cared for. Price lower this year. Cap.

- No. 24. Shenandoah B.500 \$29 45

Showalter

- Uncrated\$26 25
- Crated for shipping 27 00

Warner Electric Brooder

- No. 500-D. DeLuxe Warner Cap. 500 \$38 95
- No. 350-D. DeLuxe Warner 350 32 20

Infra-Red Electric Brooders

This new type of heating unit is becoming very popular. In addition to the "brooding" of poultry, they are used in many other ways, for example the comfort and protection of new born pigs and lambs. They are even used for space heating of rooms and offices.

- UR-3. 3 Bulb Complete\$9 10
- RT-711. 4 Bulb Complete with thermostat11 40

Water Heater

- No. 200. Kerosene Lamp\$3 20



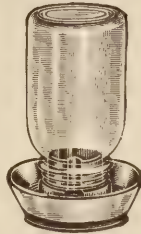
Thermometers

- No. 200. Ideal Brooder. Each \$0 45
- No. 400. Electric Brooder 50



Fountains

- No. 255. 5-gal. (SW Float)\$3 14
- No. 456. 5-gal. (DW) 3 10
- No. 269. 10-gal. (SW Float) 4 80



No. 6-P.

Jar Fountains

Just the thing for baby chicks. Fits any Mason jar. (Jar not included.)

- No. 6-P. Glass Fountain..... Each \$0 12 Doz. \$1 35

Note—Can be used for buttermilk and medicine.

FEEDERS

- Buckeye RL-336. 3 ft.\$1 05
- Buckeye RL-348. 4 ft. 1 25
- Buckeye RL-548. Broiler 1 48
- Buckeye RL-560. 5 ft. 2 35



Thermostats

- T-3. 3 in. Stud Brooder Utility Each \$0 28
- T-4. 3 in. Buckeye Oil Brooder 28
- T-5. 3 in. Buckeye Oil Brooder 28
- T-6. 3 in. Simplex & Miller Wood 30
- T-7. 3 in. Several Makes 30
- T-8. 3 in. Several Makes 30
- T-348. 3 in. Fitall 30
- T-40. 4 in. Showalter Wood 47
- T-44. 4 in. Newton Incubator 47
- T-46. 4 in. Blue Hen 47
- T-49. 4 in. Shen. Wood Brooder 47

Celluloid Leg Bands

- No. 9. Leghorn 100 \$0 60
- No. 11. Rocks, Reds 67
- No. 12. Asiatic 79

Egg Scales

- Premier\$1 80
- Acme 3 40
- Jiffy 1 72

50% DDT Powder

A wettable dust for spraying crops, dairy barns, horse stables and other buildings. Used at varying strengths.

- Lb.\$0 80
- 4 lbs. 2 10
- 50 lbs. 23 00

Wetsel's Spraying Materials



I Dust with

HTH-15

says the Progressive Poultryman

**TO GUARD AGAINST
COLDS • ROUP • BRONCHITIS**

Lb. 85 cts.; postpaid \$1.10,
3 lbs. \$1.80; postpaid \$2.15.



Does three important jobs in one single operation: **paints white, kills germs, kills flies.** Specially formulated and tested for farm use. Costs 1 cent to treat 10 sq. ft. Lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.95; 50-lb. bag \$5.35.

BLACK LEAF 40

Oz. \$0 36
5 ozs. 1 05
Lb. 2 42
2 lbs. 4 15
5 lbs. 7 40
10 lbs. 12 65

Window Fabrics

For Hotbeds, Poultry Houses, etc.

Cel-O-Glass. Made by du Pont. More durable than cheap fabrics. 36 in. wide. Yd. \$1.25; roll (300 sq. ft.) \$36.00; roll (150 sq. ft.) \$18.50. 28 in. wide. Roll (233 sq. ft.) \$27.95; roll (166 sq. ft.) \$14.50.

Wyr-O-Glass
36 in. wide. Yd. 85 cts.; 150-ft. roll \$37.60.

Ray-O-Sun
36 in. wide. Yd. 48 cts.; 150-ft. roll \$22.50.

Flex-O-Glass (Cloth)
36 in. wide. Yd. 47 cts.; 150-ft. roll \$18.50.

Clear Lite Transparent Plastic
36 in. wide. Yd. 55 cts.; 150-ft. roll \$25.50.



Red Arrow. For chewing and sucking insects. Recommended for Mexican bean beetle, cucumber beetle, cabbage and tomato worms, etc. Oz. 35 cts.; 4 ozs. \$1.00.

Tri-Ogen Spray



Insect Spray and Fungicide

TRI-OGEN spray is a proved product. Leading rosarians, both amateur and professional, in all parts of the country use and recommend TRI-OGEN. Protects roses and other plants from insects and disease.

"E" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray \$1 50
"A" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray 2 35
"B" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray 6 00
"C" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray 9 00
"D" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray 30 00

Mologen

Gets Rid of Moles the Easy Way

MOLOGEN eliminates moles in two or three days. It is easy to use and there is no messy disposal job. It is non-poisonous to birds and pets. Emits no gas and is odorless.

To use MOLOGEN, make small holes in the ridges made by the moles and insert about one teaspoonful in the hole. The moles in the underground passages are killed by this scientific mole eliminator.

½ lb. \$0 50
1½ lbs. 1 25



Blue Dragon

Can be used either as liquid spray or by dusting on the plant. Non-poisonous—harmless to humans and domestic animals. Will not burn tender foliage. Lb. 25 cts.; 4 lbs. 80 cts.; 25 lbs. \$3.80; 50 lbs. \$7.40.

Copper Dragon Dust (For Bugs and Blight)

Recommended for certain insects and fungous diseases. Particularly good for potatoes and tomatoes. Lb. 30 cts.; 4 lbs. 85 cts.; 25 lbs. \$4.60; 50 lbs. \$8.10.

No. 7 Dragon

Contains 7% metallic copper and is made to meet demands of experimental station and county agents for higher copper material. 4 lbs. 75 cts.

Crow Repellent.

Keeps crows, larks, starlings, blackbirds, pheasants and other corn-pulling birds from molesting corn while it is germinating, sprouting, and rooting. Saves seeds, labor of replanting. Will not clog planter.

¼ pt. (1-bus. size) \$0 40
1 pt. (2-bus. size) 60
1 qt. (4-bus. size) 90



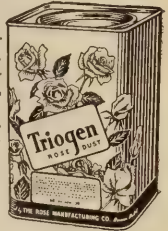
Volck Oil Spray

Used as both dormant and summer spray for trees and shrubs, against scale insects, red spiders, mites, mealybugs, whitefly larvae, aphids, thrips, lacebugs, chrysanthemum midge, at the rate of 1 to 50. Detailed directions on each package. 4 ozs. 35 cts.; 16 ozs. 70 cts.; qt. \$1.25; gal. \$2.85.

Tri-Ogen Dust

General Purpose Three-Way Insecticide-Fungicide Dust

Many horticulturists prefer to dust rather than spray. TRI-OGEN DUST was perfected to meet the need of a scientifically balanced, safe, effective three-purpose insecticide-fungicide dusting material. TRI-OGEN DUST contains the proper toxic ingredients to kill aphids and similar sucking insects. Stomach poisons that will not burn foliage are incorporated to control chewing insects.



1-lb. Unit Tri-Ogen Dust \$1 19
5-lb. Unit Tri-Ogen Dust 4 85

Viol-Ogen

Everything You Need in One Kit \$2.95 Complete

Everything you need for successful African Violet growing—except the plant, the pot and the water—is contained in the new *Viol-Ogen Kit*. Eliminating guesswork and mess, these four laboratory-controlled products now make this enjoyable hobby even more delightful. *Every African Violet grower needs one or more of these kits.*



Paris Green. Used as a spray, controls potato bugs and similar insects. ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts.

Bordeaux Mixture. The recognized preventative for most fungous diseases. Lb. 40 cts.; 4 lbs. \$1.00.

Bluestone (Copper Sulphate or Blue Vitriol). A fungicide used for blight, fungus, and bitter rot on fruit. Lb. 17 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

20-20-60 Dust. An insecticide and fungicide spray or dust for control of all chewing insects, including Mexican bean beetle. 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 50-lb. bag \$6.00.

Lime and Sulphur (Dry). The only true dry Lime and Sulphur in powdered form made from liquid Lime and Sulphur. Add the water and you have the liquid. Lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 12½ lbs. \$2.93.

Lime. A high-grade Lime for spraying purposes. 10 lbs. 20 cts.; 50 lbs. 55 cts. **At Store.**

Sulphur Mulsoid. High-grade wettable Sulphur, 98 per cent pure. An excellent spray for the control of scab and brown rot and does not russet or burn. 5 lbs. 60 cts.

Sulphur. Fine powdered dusting Sulphur for mildew and fungous diseases on flowers. Lb. 10 cts.; 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.95.

Tobacco Dust. Finely ground for dusting. 2 lbs. 33 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.18.

Dependable



Garden & Home Products



BUG-GETA Pellets

Compressed *metaldehyde-arsenical* bait to kill slugs, snails, cutworms and grasshoppers. Easier to use, cleaner to handle, more economical, lasts longer than old-type meal baits. Broadcast baits in evening and sprinkle with water.

12-oz. box	\$0 50
2-lb. box	1 00

ISOTOX Garden Dust

Contains *lindane*. An excellent garden dust to control aphids, japanese beetles, thrips, caterpillars, lacebugs, earwigs, ants, black widow spiders, wireworms, sod webworms, white grubs, ticks, chinch bugs, chiggers, sowbugs and many other pests.

1-lb. canister	\$1 00
5-lb. canister	3 75

ORTHO Home Orchard Spray

A fine multi-purpose orchard spray containing *ferbam*, *DDT*, *DDD*, *lindane*, and *aramite (88-R)*. Use to control insects and diseases on fruit and berries. Insects, such as aphids, Japanese beetles, apple maggots, cankerworms, leafhoppers, brown mites, citrus bud mites, citrus red mites, red spiders and many others. Diseases, such as scab, rust, rot, blotch, fly-speck, blight, shot hole, leaf curl and many others.

1/2-lb. canister	\$1 00
1-lb. canister	1 75

ORTHO Rose Dust

Contains *lindane*, *DDT*, *ferbam*, and *sulfur*. The finest multi-purpose rose and flower garden dust or wettable powder on the market, for the control of most insects such as aphids, Japanese beetles, thrips, caterpillars, lacebugs, rose weevils; and plant diseases such as black spot, powdery mildew, leaf spot and rust. Also controls a wide variety of soil insects.

8-oz. duster	\$1 00
1-lb. refill	1 25

ORTHORIX Spray

A fine year-round spray containing 26% *calcium polysulfide*. For control of summer problems, such as powdery mildew, black spot, rust and red spider mites; and dormant problems such as scab, San Jose scale, rose scale, oyster shell scale, black scale, brown apricot scale, peach rust, peach leaf curl, blight and over-wintering insect eggs. Also an excellent soil corrective.

4-oz. bottle	\$0 50
16-oz. bottle	1 00

SPRAY-ETTE Garden Hose Sprayer

The "regular size" garden hose-type sprayer—sprays 1 1/2 gals. diluted spray. Use for spraying ORTHO insecticides and fungicides. \$2.95.

VOLCK Oil Spray

A highly refined insecticide spray carrier for use against mealybugs, scale insects, red spiders, and white flies on plants. This fine product also acts as an excellent leaf polish.

4-oz. bottle	\$0 35
16-oz. bottle	70
32-oz. bottle	1 25
1-gal. jug	2 85

WEED KILLERS Improved WEED-B-GON

The hormone weed killer, containing 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T *low volatile esters* for use against poison oak, poison ivy, bindweed or wild morning-glory, dandelion, plantain. Use on grass lawns for broad-leaved weed control.

4-oz. can	\$0 50
16-oz. can	1 50

Improved ISOTOX Garden Spray

A truly fine insect spray containing *malathion*, *DDD* and *lindane*. Kills aphids, box-elder bugs, bagworms, Japanese beetles, lacebugs, lawn moth, armyworms, mole crickets, white grubs, chinch bugs, cutworms, earwigs, ants, thrips, flies, wireworms and many other pests. Residual kill. Use on flowers, shrubs, fruit trees and vegetables.

4-oz. bottle	\$1 00
8-oz. bottle	1 75
16-oz. bottle	2 95

ORTHO-GRO Liquid Plant Food

Contains *organic fish* in a balanced fertilizer formulation. It is fast and all-available to the roots and foliage, giving quick plant response, 10-5-5 formulation. Excellent for all plants, shrubs and lawns.

4-oz. bottle	\$0 35
16-oz. bottle	90
32-oz. bottle	1 50

ORTHO-ISOTOX 25 Seed Treatment

A special insecticide that effectively controls wireworms and other soil-borne insects. It serves an entirely different purpose than Arasan, the use of which is urged throughout this catalog.

Isotox 25 offers growers an opportunity to have a really normal stand of corn, etc., by protecting the seed from soil insects. It supplies a chemical coating that will not harm the seed or soil but will give the seed a better chance to germinate and grow.

Worms coming in contact with the treated seed are immediately affected; they stop feeding, become sluggish and are sickly or dead in a short time. Isotox also repels worms and insects.

You can't afford not to use ISOTOX (Lindane) seed treatment. It's your best insurance against wireworms and other soil-borne insects. Use 4 1/2 ounces per bushel of corn. Ask for schedule on other crops.

4-oz. can	\$1 20
1-lb. can	2 95

TRD. MKS. BUG-GETA, BOTANO, ORTHO, ISOTOX, TRIOX, REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Other Popular **ORTHO** Products

California Spray - Chemical Corp.

Ortho-Til—Chemical Soil Conditioner. Like other conditioners, is used to treat problem soil, prevent baking or crusting. 1 lb. treats 17 sq. ft., 3 inches deep. 1/2 lb. 87 cts.; 3 lbs. \$2.95.

Volck—Paste Emulsion. Serves same purpose as Volck Oil Spray described above. Pt. 75 cts.; qt. \$1.25.

Ortho MALATHON 50. Contains 50% malathion, the newest insect-killing chemical. Gets some insects that lindane will not kill. 4 ozs. \$1.00.

Ortho KLEEN STOCK Spray. Contains lindane and toxathene. Said to be longest lasting residual cattle spray in existence. Pt. \$1.65; qt. \$3.20.

Isotox LIQUID DAIRY Spray. Contains 20% lindane. Makes emulsion. Controls flies, roaches, ants and mosquitoes, in and around dairy barns. Also mange, ticks, lice on cattle, sheep, hogs and horses; and lice and mites on poultry. 4 ozs. \$1.06; pt. \$2.65; gal. \$17.15.

Ortho FLY KILLER. Add molasses and apply to rag or feed bag. Like "old fly catcher," it attracts, holds and kills. For house, barns and creameries. 4 ozs. \$1.25.

Ortho FLY SPRAY. An ordinary, everyday fly spray for direct and immediate kill. Qt. 89 cts.



Insecticides



DDT 50 Spray

A 50% DDT wettable powder. For use in the control of flea beetles, Japanese beetles, Colorado potato beetles, leafhoppers on beans, cabbage, grapes, potatoes. Also controls cabbage worm and codling moth on apples.

1-lb. can.....\$0 80
4-lb. bag..... 2 10

Kolo Fruit Tree Dust or Spray

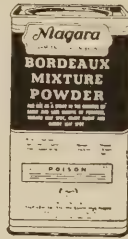


Contains DDT, basic lead arsenate and Kolo sulphur. A combined insecticide and fungicide formulated for insect and disease control after the dormant stage. Used on apples, peaches, pears, plums, prunes and certain ornamentals. For use as a dust or spray in the control of codling moth, curculio, rose chafer, leafhoppers, Japanese beetles, Oriental fruit moth, peach twig borer, and for such fungous diseases as apple scab and brown rot of stone fruits.

1-lb. bag.....\$0 60
3-lb. bag..... 1 50

New Pomo-Green

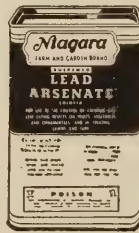
1-lb. can.....\$1 00
4-lb. bag..... 3 00



Bordeaux Mixture

This well-known and universally used copper fungicide is for use in the control of fungous diseases such as mildew, rust and blight, and is compatible with most insecticides for use on fruits, flowers, vegetables and shade trees.

1-lb. can.....\$0 40
4-lb. bag..... 1 00



Lead Arsenate

For use as a spray or dust in the control of chewing and leaf-eating insects. It is recommended for use on fruit and shade trees, vegetables, flowers and on lawns and turf for the control of Japanese beetles and other turf-destroying grubs.

1-lb. can.....\$0 60
4-lb. bag..... 1 55

Dry Lime Sulphur

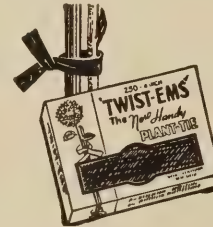
A dormant and summer spray for effective control of San Jose scale, apple scab, pear scab, peach leaf curl, cherry leaf spot.

1 lb. can.....\$0 45
5-lb. can..... 1 50



Terra-Lite Brand Vermiculite

A growing medium for starting seeds in flats and benches and for rooting cuttings. Seeds germinate faster, root cuttings develop quicker and are stronger when grown in Terra-Lite. Terra-Lite is chemically inert and does not contain any bacteria or fungus. Seeds planted in Terra-Lite are not susceptible to pre-emergence damping-off.
4-qt. bag 40 cts., postage extra 15 cts.;
1/2-bus. bag 85 cts., postage extra 20 cts.;
2-bus. bag \$1.90; 10 2-bus. bags \$16.50.



Twist-Ems The New Handy Plant-Tie

Dark green strong tapes with wire reinforcing that make perfect plant-ties. For plants, vines and shrubs and arranging flowers.

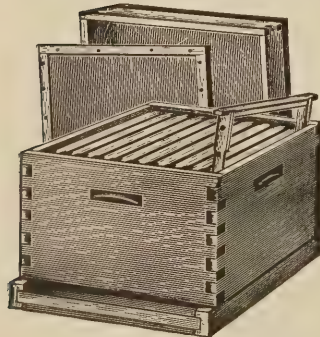
8-in. bundle (125).....\$0 30
16-in. bundle (125)..... 60
Write for special quantity prices

Train-Etts

Ideal support for sweet peas, garden peas, pole beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc. Revolutionary new trellis netting protects delicate plant tendrils, grows finer, larger flowers and vegetables. Can be hung in five minutes.
No. 3. 60 x 180 in.....\$1 25

We Carry a Complete Line of

Lewis Bee Supplies

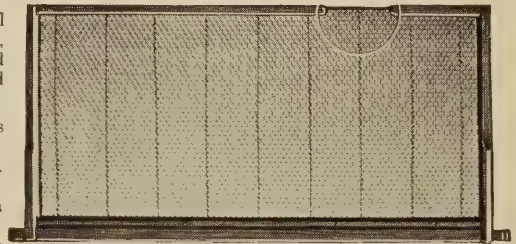


A STANDARD LEWIS HIVE

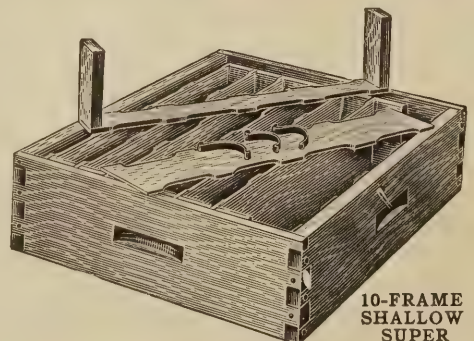
- Sections. 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 7/8-in. solid. 100, \$3.77.
- Same as above 3-split. 100, \$3.98.
- H-350. Crim-Wired Foundation. 8 1/2 x 16 3/4 in. Hoffman. Frames. 10 sheets \$2.05.
- Veil. Excelsior wire. \$1.30.
- Smoker. Engine. \$2.45.
- Smoker. Doctor. \$2.10.

Each standard Hive includes: 1 Metal Cover, 1 Inner Cover, Frames, 1 Hive Body, 1 Standard Bottom Board, 2 V-Shaped Frame Rests, 1 Entrance Reducer and Nails.

- H-20123. 1 10-Frame Standard Lewis Beehive. Wt. 30 lbs. \$9.06.
- H-20126. 5 10-Frame. Same as above. Wt. 148 lbs. \$43.50.
- Prices of other sizes and styles upon request.
- H-335. 10-Frame Brood Frames. 10 for \$1.82.
- H-336. Shallow Extracting Frames. 5 1/2 in. deep. 10 for \$1.70.
- H-2026. Metal Cover and Inner Cover. \$3.70.
- H-20132. 10 Frame 1# Supers, \$2.68.



WIRED FOUNDATION



10-FRAME SHALLOW SUPER

Lack of space prevents a comprehensive list of items and prices. The above are mere samples. We can supply everything you need for bees. Write or ask for big new Lewis Catalog.



WEED KILLERS — HORMONES

ROOTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The plant hormone powder for cuttings, seeds, tubers and bulbs.

By dusting seed with ROOTONE, seedlings grow faster and more uniformly, producing stronger plants and better crops.

1/4-oz. packet 25 cts.; 2-oz. jar \$1.00;
1-lb. can \$5.00

TRANSPANTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Use TRANSPANTONE in the Garden

TRANSPANTONE is used for the transplanting of annuals, perennials and shrubs.

USE ON VEGETABLE PLANTS

1/2-oz. packet 25 cts.; 3-oz. can \$1.00;
1-lb. can \$4.00

FULL DIRECTIONS ON PACKAGE

FRUITONE

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Use FRUITONE on tomatoes for earlier crop and more and bigger tomatoes. Spray blossoms once a week for the first four weeks after blooming starts.

Spraying flowers of Lima, String or Soy Beans with FRUITONE gives a better set of pods, especially in bad weather.

2/5-oz. packet 25 cts.; 2-oz. can \$1.00;
12-oz. can \$5.00

FULL DIRECTIONS ON PACKAGE

ACTIVO

Compost Activator Soil Energizer

Now anybody can make compost, anywhere, at any time, easily. Activo makes compost right in the garden by the easy sheet or row method; in a handy Composter Cabinet *inside*, any month of the year; in the conventional heap faster; or by the very fast "fertilizer stretching" method. Complete, easy directions with every package. Use leaves, grass, weeds, kitchen waste, any vegetable or animal waste—even sawdust and soot! Odorless Activo also energizes, conditions and balances soils, mulches, aids nutrient release and conserves fertilizer. It may be used profitably in chick litter. It's alive with nature's own vital organisms, packed in rich, moist humus.

No. 2. Makes 400 lbs. compost . . . \$1 00
No. 7. Makes 1300 to 1700 lbs. compost . . . 2 79

Larger and still more economical sizes, for up to 12 tons compost, are also available.

New Improved WEEDONE®

The Weed-Killing Miracle

Contains the Low-Volatile Butoxy Ethanol Ester of 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D

The outstanding weed killer for home users.



Now Weedone kills woody plants as well as dandelions, plantains and other lawn weeds, *without killing grass.*

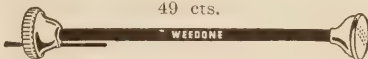
It kills poison ivy, poison oak, the brambles (blackberry and raspberry), honeysuckle and over 90 other woody plants. Sprayed on tops and sides of tree stumps, it prevents resprouting. It does not give

off vapors that cause injury to rose bushes, tomatoes, flowers or ornamental shrubs. Harmless to humans and animals.

8-oz. can \$0 97
1-qt. can 2 69
1-gal. can 6 69
5-gal. can, per gal. 4 95

Weedone Plastic Applicator

49 cts.



Cap makes handy 1/2-oz. measure and fits any screw-top gallon jug. All plastic; no sharp metal edges to cut and scratch hands.

WEEDAR® 64

An alkanolamine salt formulation

Contains 4 lbs. 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon.

A water-soluble formulation for treating small annual weeds that are actively growing. Easier on crops than ester formulations. Will not injure adjoining crops except in case of drift. Recommended for pre-emergence spraying.

Gal. \$4 58
1-gal. can 4 37
5-gal. can 4 02
54-gal. drum 4 02

Other Weedone Products

Brush Killer 64
Gal. \$9 74
5 gals., per gal. 8 98
54-gal. drum, per gal. 8 28

WEEDAR MCP
Gal. \$6 71
5 gals., per gal. 6 48
54-gal. drum, per gal. 6 09

LV-4
Gal. \$6 40
5 gals., per gal. 6 21
54-gal. drum, per gal. 5 70

ICA-90
10 lbs. \$5 28
50 lbs. 21 85
100 lbs. 42 55

WEEDONE®

Crab Grass Killer

Contains potassium cyanate

Non-poisonous to humans and animals.

Kills crabgrass and chickweed without killing clover, bluegrass and other desirable grasses.

Can be used on seedling or mature crabgrass.

Harmless to soil. Breaks down to beneficial fertilizer elements. Readily soluble in water. Easily cleaned from sprayer with plain water.

Low in cost; economical to use.

5-oz. can (treats 1000 sq. ft.) \$0 98
20-oz. can (treats 4000 sq. ft.) 2 97
5-lb. can (treats 16,000 sq. ft.) 8 80

WEEDONE

CONCENTRATE

48

The ethyl ester formulation

Contains 3 lbs. 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon.

For use in corn, small grains and other crops.

Gal. \$4 36
1-gal. can 3 80
5-gal. can 3 69
54-gal. drum 3 69

WEEDONE®

Brush Killer 32

The Original Low-Volatile Butoxy Ethanol Ester Formulation

Contains 1 1/3 lbs. 2,4-D and 2/3 lb. 2,4,5-T acid equivalent per gallon.

Kills brambles (blackberry, raspberry, etc.), poison ivy, poison oak, certain species of oaks and pines, wild rose, osage orange, willows, wild cherry, hickory, buckbrush, sagebrush, elderberry, coralberry, honeysuckle and many other woody plants, as well as thistles, knapweed and other perennial weeds.

No vapor injury to nearby susceptible crops; for all practical purposes it is non-volatile.

8-oz. can \$1 49
1-qt. can 3 69
1-gal. can 7 89
5-gal. can, per gal. 7 55



NO-SEED HORMONE Blossom-set For TOMATOES

4-oz. bottle (makes 1 gal.) 75 cts.; pt. (makes 4 gals.) \$1.75; Agric. Concentrate (makes 50 gals.) \$5.95.

"A Product of Science"

BERRY-SET

1/2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; 3 ozs. \$1.00



Kow-Kare

The great cow tonic. Designed to promote appetite in cows that are OFF-FEED. Is nationally known. Easy to use. Just give two tablespoonfuls in feed twice daily. For cows that are convalescing increase to three tablespoonfuls.

2 sizes, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Also 50-lb. drum, \$18.00.

Ammate Weed Killer

SPRAY ONCE—KILLS
POISON IVY

Safe, easy, quick—du Pont Ammate kills permanently. No permanent sterilization effect on soil when used in recommended dosages. However, it can be used in higher concentrations for permanent kill of weeds in driveways, walks, etc. Offers advantages possessed by no other weed killer. Non-flammable, non-explosive; residue on sprayed foliage is not harmful to humans, pets, or livestock. Effective in the kill of many other troublesome weeds. 2 lbs. \$1.00; 6 lbs. \$2.70.



Bag Balm

\$1.00

Liquid Fertilizer (Liqua-Vita)

It is used extensively by commercial greenhouses. 8-oz. bottle 45 cts.; qt. \$1.25; gal. \$4.00.

HYPONEX PLANT FOOD

DU PONT DAIRY CATTLE SPRAY

(Wettable Powder)

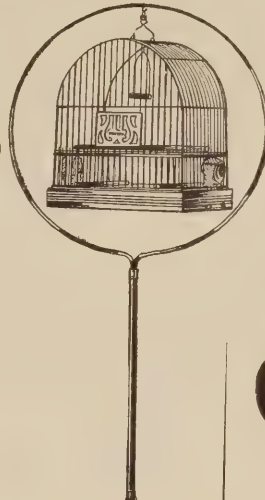
For control of certain insects infesting dairy cattle and dairy premises.

Especially designed for Dairy uses. Will not tend to contaminate the milk of treated herds. Spray deposits remain active for several weeks. Flies resting on treated animals pick up enough of this insecticide to kill them within several minutes to a few hours.

At Store: 4 ozs. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.25; 4 lbs. \$4.00.

INDEX

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Alfalfa	21	Clovers	22	Humagro	16	Pansies	16
Alyssum	18	Collards	7	Hyponex	36	Parsley	10
Annual Climbers	18	Compo	3	Insecticides and Fungicides	16,20,33,34,36	Parsnip	11
Annual Flower Seeds	17	Corn, Field	28-30	Kale	9	Peas	11,25
Asparagus	4	Corn, Sweet	8	Kohlrabi	9	Peat Moss	3
Asters	15	Cosmos	17	Krillium	27	Peppers	12
Barley	25	Cowpeas	25	Larkspur	15	Perennial Flower Seed	18
Beans	4,5	Cucumber	7	Lawn Grasses	2	Petunias	16, 3d Cov.
Bee Supplies	34	Cyclone Seed Sower	22	Lawn Mowers	3	Plantabbs	17
Beets	5	Dahlias	20,3d Cov.	Lawn Rollers	3	Pop Corn	8
Begonias	20,3d Cov.	Dandelion	8	Lespedeza	24	Potatoes, Seed	13
Berry-Set	36	Dill	8	Lettuce	9	Poultry & Stock Medication	32,33,36
Bird Cages	36	Eggplant	8	Mangel-Wurzel	5	Poultry Supplies	30,31
Birdsfoot Trefoil	20	Endive	9	Marigolds	15	Pumpkin	12
Blossom-Set	36	Farm Seeds	21,22,24	Millet	25	Radish	12
Borecole	9	Fertilizers	3,16,19	Muskmelon	10	Rape	25
Broccoli	4	Fertilizer Spreader	3	Nasturtiums	15	Rhubarb	12
Broom Corn	25	Forage Crops	25	Nitragin	11,26	Roses	19,3d Cov.
Brussels Sprouts	4	Garden Supplies	34	Oats, Seed	24,25	Rotenone	6
Bulbs and Plants	20	Gladiolus	20	Okra	10	Rutabaga	12
Cabbage	6	Gloxinias	20	Onions	10	Salsify	13
Cannas	20	Grasses	2,23,24	Ortho Products	33	Seed Disinfectants	26
Carrots	6	Hormones	35	Seed Inoculants	26	Snapdragon	15
Cauliflower	7	Horn Sower	22	Oyster Plant	13	Sorghum	25
Celery	7	Hotkaps	13	Soy Beans	25	Spinach	13
Chinese Cabbage	6			Spray Materials	32,33,36	Sprayers and Dusters	26,33



BIRD CAGES

- Cage 915 \$6 00
- Stand S-950 4 96
- Cage and Stand 10 20
- Stand S-400. 5 ft. 4 1/2 in. high.
- Cage 415 10 15
- Stand S-400 6 00
- Cage and Stand 15 75
- T-Cage 4 50
- Stand S-950 4 96
- Cage and Stand 8 15

CYANOOGAS

CYANOOGAS A-DUST

(General Purpose)

- 1-lb. can..... \$1 00
- 5-lb. can..... 3 75
- 25-lb. can..... 12 50

CYANOOGAS G-FUMIGANT

(For inclosed space fumigation)

- 5-lb. can..... \$3 75
- 25-lb. can..... 12 50

CYANOOGAS ANT KILLER

4-oz. can 40 cts.

- 1-oz. package—makes 6 gallons..... \$0 10
- 3-oz. can—makes 18 gallons..... 25
- 7-oz. can—makes 42 gallons..... 50
- 1-lb. can—makes 100 gallons..... 1 00
- 10-lb. drum—makes 1000 gallons..... 8 00

ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS

1954

ROSE, MOJAVE

Plant Pat. 1176. Color like a desert sunset. Healthy bush, blooming repeatedly. \$3.00 each.

ROSE, LILIBET

Plant Pat. 1209. Dainty new dawn-pink Floribunda. Very free flowering. \$2.50 each.

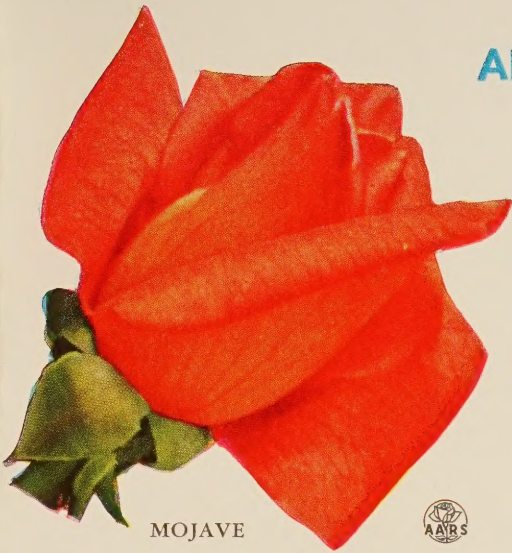
ZINNIA, BLAZE

Scarlet-orange flowers 5 inches across, with quilled and curled petals. Profuse bloomer 2½ to 3 feet tall. Pkt. 35 cts.

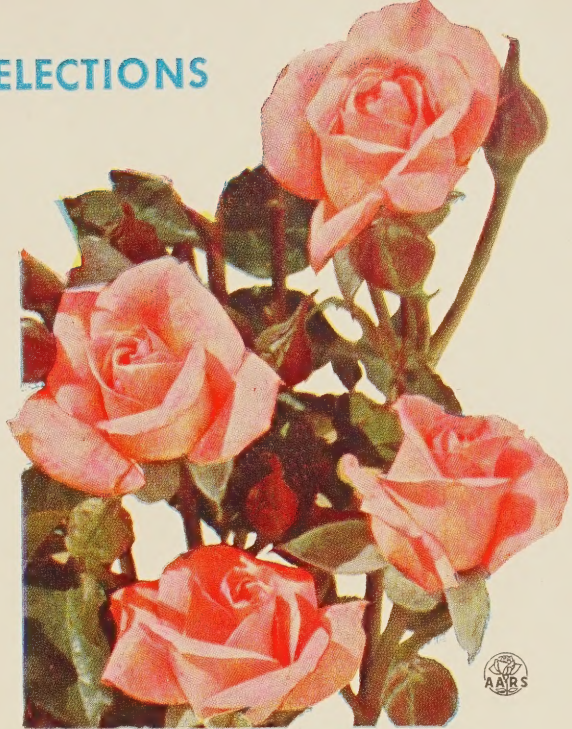
1953

PETUNIA, COMANCHE

Bold, single flowers of rich scarlet-red. Bushy; 15 inches tall and broad. Pkt. 30 cts.



MOJAVE



LILIBET



ZINNIA, BLAZE



PETUNIA, COMANCHE



TUBEROUS BEGONIA

TUBEROUS BEGONIA

Wonderful summer-flowering bulbs for moist, shady places where many things will not bloom. They make a rich display of color either in pots or the open ground.

DOUBLE CAMELLIA TYPE

Orange, Pink, Red, Salmon, White, Yellow. 27 cts. each; 6 for \$1.40; \$2.60 per doz.

DAHLIA

Tall and handsome, the Dahlia is an old favorite in late summer gardens. Special Mixture, 6 for \$1.20 at store; postpaid \$1.35. (See page 20 for named varieties.)

DAHLIA



WETSEL'S

FARM SEEDS

Used and Approved for
Over 40 Years



Pasture is the cheapest feed. See page 24 for editorial.



Oats provide a quick grain crop



Wetzel's stock of Oats consists of the newest and best adapted of both winter and spring varieties. We have large stocks of Certified grades of Oats, as well as Wesco Brand (uncertified).



WILLIAMSBURG ALFALFA SEED

HYBRID CORN